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No. 1329.

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Stamped Edition, 5d.

For the convenience of Subscribers reading in remote places, the weekly numbers are reissued in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazines.—Subscriptions for the Stamped Edition for the Continent, for not less than Three Months, and in advance, are received by M. BAUDRY, 3, Quai Malaquais, Paris, or at the Publishing Office, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, London. For France and other Countries not requiring the postage to be paid in London, 25fr. or 1l. 2s. the year. To other Countries, the postage in addition.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The OFFICE of JOINT PROFESSOR PHYSIOLOGY with Professor Bowman being now VACANT, in consequence of the resignation of Dr. Todd, the Council are ready to receive applications from gentlemen who may be desirous of offering themselves for this appointment. Candidates must be members of the Church of England. For further particulars apply to
April 9, 1853. J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Sec.

MILL HILL SCHOOL.
Head Master—Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A.
Applications for the admission of Scholars may be made to the Head Master, or to the Secretary, from whom also may be obtained detailed information respecting the Plan, Regulations, and objects of the School.
ALGERNON WELLS,
Secretary to the Committee.
Old Jewry Chambers.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY, established 1849, for promoting the Knowledge of Art. Casts from Mr. Cheverton's reductions of the Thesaurus and Issues, in the Elgin Collection, may be had, by application, at Messrs. Colnaghi's, 14, Pall Mall East, price 1s. 10c. (to Members 1s. 6d.). Each—Electro-Bronze copies of the Thesaurus may be had at Messrs. Elkington's, 25, Abchurch-lane, price 1s. 6d. (to Members 1s. 2c.).
Mr. Cheverton obtained a Prize Medal for the Thesaurus at the Great Exhibition of 1851.
Annual Subscribers to the Society, 1l. 1s., entitling Members to all Engravings and Books published, payable at Coutts's Bank; or 14, Pall Mall East.
G. AUBREY BEZZI, Hon. Sec.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of LONDON.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the EXHIBITIONS of FLOWERS and FRUIT in the SOCIETY'S GARDEN in the present season will take place on the following SATURDAYS, viz. May 14, June 11, and July 9; and that TUESDAY, April 26, is the last day on which the usual privileged Tickets are issued to the Society.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.
Incorporated 7th William IV.
14, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London.
At the Ordinary General Meeting, held on Monday, 4th of April, 1853,
The following Recommendations of the Council with reference to the Medals for the year 1853, were read and agreed to:—

ROYAL MEDAL.
Her Majesty having been pleased to grant her gracious permission for the Royal Medal to be conferred on such distinguished Architect or Man of Science, of any Country, as may be designated or exalted any building of high merit, or produced a work tending to promote or facilitate the knowledge of Architecture, or the various branches of Science connected therewith. That the Council do proceed in January, 1854, to take into consideration the appropriation of the Royal Medal accordingly.

INSTITUTE MEDAL.
That the Silver Medal of the Institute be awarded to the Authors of the best Essays on any subjects tending to promote or facilitate the knowledge of Architecture, or the various branches of Science connected therewith.
The Essays to be accompanied by suitable Illustrations.
N.B. Each Essay to be written in a clear and distinct hand, on alternate pages.

SOANE MEDALLION.
That the Soane Medallion be awarded for the best design for any of the following subjects:
A Metropolitan Railway Station for a Main Line on the Ground Level—a General Cemetery—or a Town Hall for a large Municipality.
The Buildings respectively to be adapted for an isolated position. The Plans, elevations, and sections of the buildings to be drawn to a scale of 1 of an inch to a foot. Perspective views, and such other drawings to a larger scale as the Candidate may consider necessary for the perfect development of his design. The Drawings to be tinted with Indian Ink or Sepia.
The successful Competitor, if he go abroad, will be entitled to the sum of 20l. at the end of the year, in recognition of his sending satisfactory evidence of his progress and his studies.
N.B. The competition for the Soane Medallion is open to all Members of the Profession under the age of thirty years.

DIRECTIONS FOR CANDIDATES.
Each Essay and set of Drawings is to be distinguished by a mark or motto, without any name attached, and to be accompanied by a sealed letter, including the name of the Author, and having on the outside the same mark or motto as that attached to the Essay or Drawings, with an address to which a communication may be sent. The sealed letter to be directed to the Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and marked *Essay for Medal* (or *Drawings for Medal*), to be delivered at the Rooms of the Institute, on or before the 1st of December, 1853.
The Institute will not consider themselves called upon to judge a Premium, unless the Essays or Drawings shall be of sufficient merit to deserve that distinction; if the best Essay or Drawings should be by a Candidate who has been successful on a former occasion, they reserve to themselves the power of adjudging such other adequate reward as they may think fit, and of awarding the Medals otherwise than the customary mode. The Essays to which Premiums are awarded, become the property of the Institute, to be published by them if they thought fit. In case they are not published within six months after the award of the Medals, the Authors will be at liberty to publish them. The Drawings will be returned to all the Candidates, on application.—The unsuccessful ones after the adjudication, and the successful ones after the presentation of the Medals.
Copies of this paper, or any other information, may be had on application to the Secretaries, by letter, pre-paid.

PATRON:—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.
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DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.
DIVISION OF ART.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, PALL MALL.
The following SERIES of LECTURES will be given in the LECTURE THEATRE, at MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, on the ensuing TUESDAY EVENINGS, at Eight o'clock, and WEDNESDAY MORNING, at Three o'clock, on the HISTORY of ORNAMENTAL ART, by R. N. WORNUM, Esq., Lecturer on Ornament.

SPRING COURSE—ANCIENT ART.
I. April 19 and 20.—On the Decorative Art of the Ancient Egyptians.
II. April 26 and 27.—Egypt—Ornamental Details.
III. May 3 and 4.—Asia.
IV. May 10 and 11.—Monaco—Heroic Age of Greek Art.
V. May 17 and 18.—Greece—The Doric Period—Ornamental Elements—The Greek Orders.
VI. May 24 and 25.—Greece—Period of Alexander—Asiatic Influence—Decline.
VII. May 31 and June 1.—Rome—Fulfilment of Greek Art under the Romans.
VIII. June 7 and 8.—Roman Decorative—Final Decline.
Tickets for the Evening Course of Eight Lectures, at 4s. each, and for Single Lectures of the Course at 1s. each; Tickets for the Morning Course at 7s. 6d. each, or for a Single Lecture at 2s. each, to be had at the Department of Science and Art, Marlborough House, Pall Mall. Tickets for Registered Students of the Department, 3s. 6d. each for either Course.

ON ANIMAL FORMS.
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART,
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
The following COURSE of LECTURES will be given in the LECTURE THEATRE, at MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, on the following FRIDAY EVENINGS, at Eight o'clock.

By PROFESSOR EDWARD FORBES, F.R.S., &c.
I. April 15.—Variety and Symmetry of Animal Forms.
II. April 22.—THE RAPIDATED TYPE.
III. April 29.—THE Mosaic of sub-symmetrical Type.
IV. May 6.—ARTICULATE FORMS.
V. May 13.—Animal of the highest or VENTERATE Type.—A Series of Studies from the Life, by Mr. Mulready, R.A., have been promised to be sent by him, in illustration of this Lecture.

May 20.—A Lecture on the Relations of the different Branches of Industrial Art to each other and to Architecture, will be delivered by Professor Forbes.
May 27.—An Introductory Lecture on the Decoration of Woven Fabrics, by OCTAVIUS HUDSON, Esq.

Tickets for the Course of Professor Forbes's Lectures, 5s. 6d. each, and for Mr. Mulready and Mr. Hudson's Lectures, 4s. each. Lecture, to be had at Marlborough House, and at the Museum of Practical Science, Jermyn-street.
March 4, 1853. HENRY COLE.

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The SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL DINNER of the Corporation will take place in Freemason's Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of MAY.

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The Lord Viscount Mandeville, M.P.
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OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Secretary.

GUY'S.—The SUMMER SESSION commences on MONDAY, the 2nd of May.—Gentlemen desirous of becoming Students must give satisfactory testimony as to their education and conduct. They are required to pay 40l. for the first year, 40l. for the second year, and 10l. for every succeeding year of attendance; or 100l. in one payment entitles a Student to a perpetual Ticket.

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Midwifery.—Dr. Lever and Dr. Oldham.
Regional Anatomy.—Mr. Hilton or Mr. Birkett.
Dental Surgery.—Mr. Bell and Dr. Salter.
Comparative Anatomy.—Dr. Gull and Dr. Habershon.
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Ophthalmic Surgery.—Mr. France.
Botany.—Mr. Johnston.
Practical Chemistry.—Dr. Odling.
Dr. Habershon superintends the studies of those who intend to graduate.

Mr. Stocker, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, will enter Students, and give any further information required.
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MURRAY'S CONTINENTAL HAND-BOOKS.

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for insertion in the Present Year's New and Cheaper Issue of MURRAY'S HAND-BOOKS for TRAVELLERS on the CONTINENT, must be forwarded to the Publisher before the 30th of April, after which day none can be received. 55, Albemarle-street, London, April 2, 1853.

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Memoirs, Journal and Correspondence of Thomas Moore. Edited by the Right Hon. Lord John Russell. Vols. III. & IV. Longman & Co.

Is the first two volumes of this work the Editor—as he chose, and chooses, to call himself—favoured the public with a brief Preface, a brief Autobiography, and a vast quantity of Diary, intermixed with as large a quantity of Correspondence, too often repeating the information already detailed in the Diary. In the volumes before us we have nothing but Diary; and as for editing, his Lordship has done here yet less in that way than he did in the previous volumes. In the fourth volume, Lord John has given us, signed J. R., not quite two pages of small type about the destruction of Byron's Autobiography. A very few notes, of little value, with the same initials, occur here and there,—a few notes are signed "Ed." for which we suppose he holds himself responsible,—and one or two are unmarked, and therefore, for aught that appears, the work of a printer's devil. There is, all through, thus far very little of what in any proper sense of the term can deserve to be called editorship. The work is performed, certainly, somewhat aristocratically—or, at least, lazily. There may be good reasons—perfectly intelligible—in Lord John Russell's multifarious occupations, why it has not been executed with more tact and purpose; but the fact remains, that there is a *poco curante*, *far niente* air about the production not due to the claims of the subject,—and it must be regretted, that the memorials left by the poet himself have not met with an interpreter more devoted to the theme or more anxious and earnest in its exposition. We cannot believe that his Lordship has even read the Diary in print; or surely his practised eye would not have allowed such misprints to appear as, Sir J. Browne, for the celebrated Sir Thomas Browne—Wharton, for Tom Warton—Spenser, for Earl Spencer—Courtney, for Courtenay—Wishaw, for Whishaw, the friend of Romilly—Hemming, for Henning, the sculptor—Proctor, for Mr. Procter, or Barry Cornwall—Colbourn, for Mr. Colburn, the publisher—Wenston, for Winston, once a well-known name in dramatic circles—W. Sharpe, for Kirkpatrick Sharpe, the friend of Sir Walter Scott—Daideis, for Cowley's Davideis—and Byroniana, for Byroniana. Slips of this nature are pardonable in the columns of a journal, too often prepared in a hurry,—but unpardonable in a work put forth with deliberation, and by an Editor who has been an author in print this quarter of a century and more.

The portions of the Diary included in the volumes now before us commence on the 1st of September 1822, and terminate on the 31st of August 1825. They contain, therefore, the events of exactly three years:—important years so far as Moore's history is concerned, but years of little consequence when viewed in connexion with his character as an author. The 'Loves of the Angels,' the produce of this period, has not extended his poetical reputation;—and 'Captain Rock' has many fair passages,—but is a party pamphlet at the best:—while the Poet's 'Life of Sheridan' will never be looked on as a model biography.

Though the 'Diary of Moore' was evidently intended by its author for publication,—he himself would not appear to have had any very distinct notion of what a good diary should be like. He had, it is true, one of the first requisites for supplying such a work:—he was dili-

gent in keeping his Diary well "posted up,"—so that, the proceedings of one day were generally recorded on the next. By this he has given an air of authority to his entries:—and whatever the intrinsic worth of what he records may be, it is doubtless generally accurate. He was without dramatic power:—does not bring people before us, mind and body, like Boswell or like Pepys. He catches at smart sayings,—jokes, epigrams and puns. He skims the surfaces of things; and is rather ambitious of recording the good society in which he mixed, the pretty girls with whom he danced, or the names of the ladies of rank who were moved to tears by the witchery of his songs and voice. He does not exchange minds with the people whom he meets. "Who gave the ball or paid the visit last," were matters of more moment to him than one of Coleridge's discourses;—and a joke by Jekyll or an impromptu by Luttrell are points of greater consequence than Wordsworth's reasons for his admiration of 'Christabel.' In the three years of his life the events of which are chronicled in the present volumes, Moore is continually on the run from Bowood to Lansdowne House, from Holland House to Mr. Rogers's in St. James's Place. He breakfasts out—spends half his day in a hackney coach paying visits—dines out—and concludes his evening in a box at the opera or a ball in Berkeley Square. There is, notwithstanding, a quiet sense not unfrequently of domestic enjoyment about him; and his little cottage, within walking distance of Bowood, possessed attractions which he relished with as keen a sense as the fascinations of polite society. Luttrell, alluding to his restlessness, said, that he was "like a little bright ever-moving ball of quicksilver." His wife, the Poet tells us, always called him "her bird,"—and never did bird hop and fly from place to place more restlessly and frequently than Tom Moore.

The flights of the "bird" in the three years chronicled in these volumes extend to France, Italy, Ireland, and Scotland,—but the theme of engrossing interest in this portion of the Diary is that which accounts for the sale and destruction of Lord Byron's Autobiography. On these two points—on which the public curiosity has never yet received satisfaction—much new light is thrown in the volumes before us. The story of the Autobiography is worth telling:—and we shall endeavour to tell, and comment on, it by the aid of the Diary and with such assistance as a lengthened interest and inquiry on the subject have enabled us to supply.

On the 11th of October, 1819, Moore—then in Vienna with Lord Byron—makes this record:—Byron "has given me his 'Memoirs,' to make what use I please of them;" and on the 28th of May, 1820, is the following important entry:—

"28th. Received a letter, at last, from Lord Byron, through Murray, telling me he had informed Lady B. of his having given me his Memoirs for the purpose of their being published after his death, and offering her the perusal of them in case she might wish to confute any of his statements. Her note in answer to this offer (the original of which he inclosed me) is as follows:—

"Kirkby Mallory, March 10, 1830.

"I received your letter of January 1, offering to my perusal a memoir of part of your life. I decline to inspect it. I consider the publication or circulation of such a composition at any time as prejudicial to Ada's future happiness. For my own sake I have no reason to shrink from publication; but, notwithstanding the injuries which I have suffered, I should lament some of the consequences. A. BYRON.

"To Lord Byron."

His reply to this, which he has also inclosed, and requested me (after reading it and taking a copy) to forward to Lady B., is as follows:—

"Ravenna, April 3, 1830.

"I received yesterday your answer dated March 10. My offer was an honest one, and surely could only be construed as such even by the most malignant casuistry. I could answer you, but it is too late, and it is not worth while. To the mysterious menace of the last sentence, whatever its import may be,—and I cannot pretend to unriddle it,—I could hardly be very sensible, even if I understood it, as before it took place, I shall be where "nothing can touch him further." . . . I advise you, however, to anticipate the period of your intention; for be assured no power of figures can avail beyond the present; and if it could, I would answer with the Florentine,—

Et io, che posto son con loro in croce
e certo
La fiera moglie, più ch'altro, mi nuoce.

"BYRON."

"To Lady Byron."

Nothing daunted by his wife's remonstrance, the Poet continues his 'Memoirs,' and sends the continuation to Moore.—

"Dec. 22, 1820.—Found, when I returned home, the packets from Lord Byron containing the continuation of his 'Memoirs'; the postage altogether forty-six francs and a-half. He advises me, in the letter which accompanies them, to try and dispose of the reversion of the MS. now. This is worth consideration."

Harassed by his Bermuda liabilities and by the necessities of an author by profession living close up to his means, Moore acts on the suggestion of Byron, and offers the MS. to the Messrs. Longman, for a sum the amount of which we believe has never transpired out of the Row. The Row refused (on the subject of the offer to Messrs. Longman the printed Diary is unaccountably silent):—and the next we hear of the Autobiography announces the loan of it to Lady Holland.—

"July 6, 1821.—By the bye, I yesterday gave Lady Holland Lord Byron's 'Memoirs' to read; and on my telling her that I rather feared he had mentioned her name in an unfair manner somewhere, she said, 'Such things give me no uneasiness: I know perfectly well my station in the world; and I know all that can be said of me. As long as the few friends that I really am sure of speak kindly of me (and I would not believe the contrary if I saw it in black and white), all that the rest of the world can say is a matter of complete indifference to me.' There are some fine points about Lady Holland; she is a warm and active friend, and I should think her capable of high-mindedness upon occasions."

Moore now offers the work to Murray,—and Murray's price for it and the proceedings thereupon are thus related by the Diarist.—

"July 27, 1821.—Received also a letter from Murray, consenting to give me two thousand guineas for Lord Byron's 'Memoirs,' on condition that, in case of survivorship, I should consent to be the editor."

"Sept. 27, 1821.—Murray agreed to all my arrangements about the payment of the sum for the 'Memoirs,' took away the MS."

"Nov. 4, 1821.—Lord Holland expressed some scruples about my sale of Lord B.'s 'Memoirs'; said he wished I could have got the 2,000 guineas in any other way; seemed to think it was in cold blood depositing a sort of quiver of poisoned arrows (this more the purport than the words of what he said) for a future warfare upon private character; could not, however, remember, when I pressed him, anything that came under this strong description, except the reported conversation with Madame de Staël, and the charge against Sir Samuel Romilly, which, if false, may be neutralised by furnishing me with the means of putting the refutation on record with the charge. Thrown into considerable anxiety and doubt by what Lord H. said this morning. Determined, if on consideration it appears to me that I could be fairly charged with anything wrong or unworthy in thus disposing of the 'Memoirs,' to throw myself on the mercy of Murray, and to prevail on him to rescind the deed, having it in my power, between the 500*l.* I have left in his hands, Lord L.'s 740*l.* and Lord John's

2000*l.* to pay him back near three-fourths of his 2,000*l.* Lay awake thinking of it. Decided upon leaving the whole transaction as it is at present. Wrote a long letter to Lord Holland, expressing all I had felt and thought since I saw him; the decision I had come to, and the reasons which induced me to it: found myself easier after this."

Nov. 14—22, 1821.—"Received a letter full of kindness from Lord Lansdowne, in which, however, he seems to agree with Lord Holland as to the sale of the 'Memoirs,' at least so far as to think that it may be a subject worthy my future consideration, whether I should not redeem them out of the hands of Murray, and saying that the 740*l.* is at my disposal towards that purpose if ever I should decide upon it. This is enough; I am now determined to redeem them."

April 22, 1822.—"Ought to have mentioned that, soon after my arrival, I spoke to Murray upon the subject of Lord B.'s 'Memoirs,' of my wish to redeem them, and cancel the deed of sale; which Murray acceded to with the best grace imaginable. Accordingly, there is now an agreement making out, by which I become his debtor for two thousand guineas, leaving the MS. in his hands, as security, till I am able to pay it. This is, I feel, an over-delicate deference to the opinions of others; but it is better than allowing a shadow of suspicion to approach within a mile of one in any transaction; and I know I shall feel the happier when rid of the bargain."

May 4, 1822.—Breakfasted with Lord Lansdowne: told him of my last arrangement with Murray. He said that his chief objection to the disposal of the 'Memoirs' was removed by Lord Byron's having given me full powers (as to correction and alteration) over the whole of the MS. signed by bond, &c. &c. to Murray."

Mr. Murray having paid his two thousand guineas, is, of course, anxious to be secure:—he therefore writes to Moore after nearly two years' interval between the payment and the date of his writing.—

"April 1, 1824.—Murray has written me a note, begging that I would apply to Douglas Kinnaird for the assignment of Lord Byron's 'Memoirs,' which he continues, he says, to withhold from him, leaving him no security for his property in them. In consequence of this, called upon Kinnaird; read over the assignment with him and Hobhouse; and they being of opinion that there was no objection to letting Murray have this instrument in his possession, till such time as I should be able (according to my intention) to redeem the 'Memoirs' altogether, I brought it away with me. Called upon Murray, but did not find him at home. * * 2nd.—Breakfasted with Newton. Went from thence to Murray, and gave him the assignment."

The great Albemarle-Street bibliophile, now apparently satisfied with his assignment, and intent on other works "by eminent hands," is looking on Lord Byron as a great poet running an eccentric career with other publishers:—when news arrives that the Memoir-writer is dead. He died on the 19th of the very same month in which Moore had handed over his assignment to Murray. Moore first hears of the poet's death at Colburn's library.—

"May 14, 1824.—Calling at Colburn's library to inquire the address of the editor of the *Literary Gazette*, was told by the shopman that Lord Byron was dead. Could not believe it, but feared the worst, as his last letter to me about a fortnight since mentioned the severe attack of apoplexy or epilepsy which he had just suffered. Hurried to inquire. Met Lord Lansdowne, who said he feared it was but too true. Recollected then the unfinished state in which my agreement for the redemption of the 'Memoirs' lay. Lord L. said, 'You have nothing but Murray's fairness to depend upon.' Went off to the *Morning Chronicle* office and saw the *Courier*, which confirmed this most disastrous news. Hastened to Murray's, who was denied to me; but left a note for him, to say that 'in consequence of this melancholy event, I had called on him to know when it would be convenient to him to complete the arrangements with respect to the 'Memoirs,' which we had agreed upon between us when I was last in town.' * *

Called upon Rogers, who had not heard the news. Remember his having, in the same manner, found me unacquainted with Lord Nelson's death, late on the day when the intelligence arrived. Advised me not to stir at all on the subject of the 'Memoirs,' but to wait and see what Murray would do; and in the mean time to ask Brougham's opinion. Dined alone at the George, and in the evening left a note for Brougham. Found a note on my return home from Douglas Kinnaird, anxiously inquiring in whose possession the 'Memoirs' were, and saying that he was ready, on the part of Lord Byron's family, to advance the two thousand pounds for the MS., in order to give Lady Byron and the rest of the family an opportunity of deciding whether they wished them to be published or no."

The early death of the great poet is still the subject of the Diary,—mixed up of course with fears on the part of Moore about the assignment of the 'Memoirs.' Our extracts are long, but highly interesting.—

"May 15, 1824.—A gloomy wet day. Went to D. Kinnaird's. Told him how matters stood between me and Murray, and of my claims on the MS. He repeated his proposal that Lady Byron should advance the two thousand guineas for its redemption; but this I would not hear of; it was I alone who ought to pay the money upon it, and the money was ready for the purpose. I would then submit it (not to Lady Byron), but to a chosen number of persons, and if they, upon examination, pronounced it altogether unfit for publication, I would burn it. He again urged the propriety of my being indemnified in the sum, but without in the least degree convincing me. Went in search of Brougham; found him with Lord Lansdowne; told them both all the particulars of my transaction with Murray. B. saw that in fairness I had a claim on the property of the MS., but doubted whether the delivery of the assignment (signed by Lord Byron) after the passing of the bond, might not, in a legal point of view, endanger it. Advised me, at all events, to apply for an injunction, if Murray showed any symptoms of appropriating the MS. to himself. No answer yet from Murray. Called upon Hobhouse, from whom I learned that Murray had already been to Mr. Wilmot Horton, offering to place the 'Memoirs' at the disposal of Lord Byron's family (without mentioning either to him or to Hobhouse any claim of mine on the work), and that Wilmot Horton was about to negotiate with him for the redemption of the MS. I then reminded Hobhouse of all that had passed between Murray and me on the subject before I left town (which I had already mentioned to Hobhouse,) and said that whatever was done with the MS. must be done by me, as I alone had the right over it, and if Murray attempted to dispose of it without my consent, I would apply for an injunction. At the same time, I assured Hobhouse that I was most ready to place the work at the disposal, not of Lady Byron (for this we both agreed would be treachery to Lord Byron's intentions and wishes), but at the disposal of Mrs. Leigh, his sister, to be done with by her exactly as she thought proper. After this, we went together to Kinnaird's, and discussed the matter over again, the opinion both of Hobhouse and Kinnaird being that Mrs. Leigh would and ought to burn the MS. altogether, without any previous perusal or deliberation. I endeavoured to convince them that this would be throwing a stigma upon the work, which it did not deserve; and stated, that though the second part of the 'Memoirs' was full of very coarse things, yet that (with the exception of about three or four lines) the first part contained nothing which, on the score of decency, might not be most safely published; I added, however, that as my whole wish was to consult the feelings of Lord Byron's dearest friend, his sister, the manuscript, when in my power, should be placed in her hands, to be disposed of as she should think proper. They asked me then whether I would consent to meet Murray at Mrs. Leigh's rooms on Monday, and there, paying him the 2,000 guineas, take the MS. from him, and hand it over to Mrs. Leigh to be burnt. I said that, as to the burning, that was her affair, but all the rest I would willingly do. Kinnaird wrote down this proposal on a piece of paper, and Hobhouse set off instantly to Murray

with it. In the course of to-day I recollected a circumstance (and mentioned it both to H. and K.) which independent of any reliance on Murray's fairness, set my mind at rest as to the validity of my claim on the manuscript. At the time (April 1822) when I converted the sale of the 'Memoirs' into a debt, and gave Murray my bond for the 2,000 guineas, leaving the MS. in his hands as collateral security, I, by Luttrell's advice, directed a clause to be inserted in the agreement, giving me, in the event of Lord Byron's death, a period of three months after such event for the purpose of raising the money and redeeming my pledge. This clause I dictated as clearly as possible both to Murray and his solicitor, Mr. Turner, and saw the solicitor interline it in a rough draft of the agreement. Accordingly, on recollecting it now, and finding that Luttrell had a perfect recollection of the circumstance also (i. e. of having suggested the clause to me), I felt of course confident in my claim. Went to the Longmans, who promised to bring the 2,000 guineas for me on Monday morning.

* * 26th. Called on Hobhouse. Murray, he said, seemed a little startled at first on hearing of my claim, and when the clause was mentioned, said 'Is there such a clause?' but immediately, however, professed his readiness to comply with the arrangement proposed, only altering the sum which Kinnaird had written, 'two thousand pounds,' into 'two thousand guineas,' and adding 'with interest, expense of stamps, &c. &c.' Kinnaird joined us, being about to start to-day for Scotland. After this I called upon Luttrell, and told him all that had passed, adding that it was my intention, in giving the manuscript to Mrs. Leigh, to protest against its being wholly destroyed. Luttrell strongly urged my doing so, and proposed that we should call upon Wilmot Horton (who was to be the representative of Mrs. Leigh at to-morrow's meeting), and talk to him on the subject. The utmost, he thought, that could be required of me, was to submit the MS. to the examination of the friends of the family, and destroy all that should be found objectionable, but retain what was not so, for my own benefit and that of the public. Went off to Wilmot Horton's, whom we luckily found. Told him the whole history of the MS. since I put it into Murray's hands, and mentioned the ideas that had occurred to myself and Luttrell with respect to its destruction; the injustice we thought it would be to Byron's memory to condemn the work wholly, and without even opening it, as if it were a pest bag; that every object might be gained by our perusing it and examining it together (he on the part of Mrs. Leigh, Frank Doyle on the part of Lady Byron, and any one else whom the family might think proper to select), and, rejecting all that could wound the feelings of a single individual, but preserving what was innoxious and creditable to Lord Byron, of which I assured him there was a considerable proportion. Was glad to find that Mr. Wilmot Horton completely agreed with these views; it was even, he said, what he meant to propose himself. He undertook also to see Mrs. Leigh on the subject, proposing that we should meet at Murray's (instead of Mrs. Leigh's), to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, and that then, after the payment of the money by me to Murray, the MS. should be placed in some banker's hands till it was decided among us what should be done with it."

It is here that Lord John Russell steps in, and makes almost his sole formal editorial bow to the readers of the 'Diary.'—

"I have omitted in this place a long account of the destruction of Lord Byron's MS. Memoir of his Life. The reason for my doing so may be easily stated. Mr. Moore had consented, with too much ease and want of reflection, to become the depositary of Lord Byron's Memoir, and had obtained from Mr. Murray 2,000 guineas on the credit of this work. He speaks of this act of his, a few pages onward, as 'the greatest error I had committed, in putting such a document out of my power.' He afterwards endeavoured to repair this error by repaying the money to Mr. Murray, and securing the manuscript to be dealt with as should be thought most advisable by himself in concert with the representatives of Lord Byron. He believed this purpose was secured by a clause which Mr. Luttrell had advised should be inserted in a new agreement with Mr. Murray, by which Mr. Moore was to have the power of redeeming the MS.

for three months after Lord Byron's death. But neither Mr. Murray nor Mr. Turner, his solicitor, seem to have understood Mr. Moore's wish and intention in this respect. Mr. Murray, on his side, had confided the manuscript to Mr. Gifford, who, on perusal, declared it too gross for publication. This opinion had become known to Lord Byron's friends and relations. Hence, when the news of Lord Byron's unexpected death arrived, all parties, with the most honourable wishes and consistent views, were thrown into perplexity and apparent discord. Mr. Moore wished to redeem the manuscript, and submit it to Mrs. Leigh, Lord Byron's sister, to be destroyed or published with erasures and omissions. Sir John Hobhouse wished it to be immediately destroyed, and the representatives of Mrs. Leigh expressed the same wish. Mr. Murray was willing at once to give up the manuscript, on repayment of his 2,000 guineas with interest. The result was, that after a very unpleasant scene at Mr. Murray's, the manuscript was destroyed by Mr. Wilmot Horton and Col. Doyle as the representatives of Mrs. Leigh, with the full consent of Mr. Moore, who repaid to Mr. Murray the sum he had advanced, with the interest then due. After the whole had been burnt, the agreement was found, and it appeared that Mr. Moore's interest in the MS. had entirely ceased on the death of Lord Byron, by which event the property became absolutely vested in Mr. Murray. The details of this scene have been recorded both by Mr. Moore and Lord Broughton, and perhaps by others. Lord Broughton having kindly permitted me to read his narrative, I can say, that the leading facts related by him and Mr. Moore agree. Both narratives retain marks of the irritation which the circumstances of the moment produced; but as they both (Mr. Moore and Sir John Hobhouse) desired to do what was most honourable to Lord Byron's memory, and as they lived in terms of friendship afterwards, I have omitted details which recall a painful scene, and would excite painful feelings. As to the manuscript itself, having read the greater part of it, if not the whole, I should say that three or four pages of it were too gross and indelicate for publication; that the rest, with few exceptions, contained little traces of Lord Byron's genius, and no interesting details of his life. His early youth in Greece, and his sensibility to the scenes around him, when resting on a rock in the swimming excursions he took from the Piræus, were strikingly described. But, on the whole, the world is no loser by the sacrifice made of the *Memoirs of this great poet*.

—Such is Lord John's judicial summing up of this remarkable case:—our own comment will be in a somewhat different sense:—and that we may give it with due deliberation, we shall reserve it for next week.

Traditions of De-coo-dah, and Antiquarian Researches: comprising extensive Explorations, Surveys, and Excavations of the Wonderful and Mysterious Earthen Remains of the Mound-Builders in America; the Traditions of the last Prophet of the Elk Nation relative to their Origin and Use; and the Evidences of an Ancient Population more numerous than the present Aborigines. By William Pidgeon. New York, Thayer & Co.; London, Low & Co.

AFTER a sleep of many generations, it seems reserved for the present age to see an historical awakening at both ends of the earth. Just when the discoveries of Layard and Rawlinson and Lepsius are pushing back the old boundaries of the Old World—making its title to that appellation better by some centuries of direct evidence,—explorers in the New World begin to throw doubts on the question of relative antiquity as between the two hemispheres. If we in the East point to our pyramids and Assyrian mounds—mounds which cover cities and conceal treasures of ancient Art,—Western antiquaries appeal to gigantic mounds built ere the artist was yet known or the city erected, and to structures which would defy our present mechanical powers as completely as the columns of

the Temple of Jupiter. If the Old World can refer to its extinct races, its empires whelmed in dust, its civilizations passed away,—so can the New. There, too, orders of humanity would seem to have disappeared from the face of the earth—as the Red Men are even now disappearing,—and at a period of such remote antiquity that tradition even is silent as to their several stories.

On looking back to the series of efforts made by orders of Congress for an investigation of these American antiquities—for the collection and preservation of relics of the remote past,—it is impossible to withhold a large measure of praise to the United States Government. But, that private speculation on these matters is apt to run a little wild, this volume by Mr. Pidgeon is proof. The author is a very zealous antiquary—one who has dug in many places for the discovery of truth,—but we cannot say that his attainments are equal to his zeal, or that his power of reasoning is of the same order as his perseverance. Of his historical credulity we could quote from these pages many instances which would make the reader smile. For example:—"In North America we conceive," he says, "the evidence of a Roman and Grecian population to be equally conclusive. On the banks of the river Desperes, in Missouri, was found by an Indian, and presented to Governor Clark, a genuine Roman coin. A Persian coin was also found on the banks of the Ohio river." Further on, we are informed that mummies have been found in the New World,—and this fact is alleged as "conclusive" evidence that "a colony from Egypt, or some nation of Africa, acquainted with that art, at some era inhabited that region." But Mr. Pidgeon has yet a stranger argument in favour of this hypothesis. "If Ptolemy," he gravely writes, "an Egyptian geographer who flourished about two thousand years ago, was able to give, as stated by Morse, a more modern geographer, a correct map of the island of Ireland, a land equally remote from Egypt, is it not probable that America was known to the Egyptians?" Yes—very!

These excerpts give but an unfavourable idea of Mr. Pidgeon's general knowledge and capacity. They offer, however, no impeachment of his industry as a digger and his truth as a draughtsman. The story told of the ancient Indian seems to us rather apocryphal,—though the traditions put into his mouth have often an air of reality that makes us pause. Mr. Pidgeon would have done wisely to have set all doubt aside by such precautions as would have satisfied every mind as to the reality of the traditions here given. At present we must say, there is good ground for suspicion.

The story runs, that an ancient Indian, by name De-coo-dah, the last of the Elks, "an extinct nation," adopted Mr. Pidgeon for a son, and instructed him in all the sacred traditions of his country,—especially in what relates to the history and mystery of the famous mound-builders of the American continent. Could these stories be received, we should know at least some of the uses of those vast structures. Mr. Pidgeon says.—

"De-coo-dah now informed me that at a very early age he received the title of Mocking-Bird (in the language of his forefathers, De-coo-dah), in consequence of being able to speak fluently five languages; and, that from his infancy he had been in the habit of migrating from nation to nation; that he claimed no lineal kindred with any nation now in existence, but was a descendant from the Elk nation, now extinct; that they were a mixed nation, claiming descent from those ancient Americans, the mound-builders; and that their traditions were sacredly kept by their prophets, from a family of whom he was descended."

From this personage Mr. Pidgeon professes

to have derived a sort of chronicle of the Elk nation,—and particulars of their dispersion in the thirteenth century. De-coo-dah also described to him the manners and customs of the mound-builders,—and we think our readers may like to have at least a short specimen of the narration. We select a topic of general curiosity, the marriage ceremonial.—

"There were five matrimonial mounds appended to this sacred work, located within the enclosures, four within the festival square, one of which was dedicated to the matrimonial service of each nation; and one, at the entrance to and within the sacred circle, to the matrimonial service of prophets. At this temple the order of circular matrimonial celebration was first instituted, it having been the custom in more ancient times, for parents to bestow their daughters without their consent. The prophets perceiving that unwilling matrimonial union engendered strife, instituted this ceremony, that females might have power to escape unwilling thralldom, without infringing on the right of the parent to bestow his child, it being easier to establish new customs than to abrogate old ones. The ceremonial consisted in running the ring or circular trail around the matrimonial mounds that were slightly elevated, and made level and smooth. During the annual feasts, the resident prophet occupied the summit of the prophets' matrimonial altar, from day-dawn to sunrise, and from sunset until the close of twilight, and at these times, those wishing to unite in matrimony might appear at the matrimonial altar, dedicated to the nation of which they were members. On the appearance of a male at the base of the altar, the prophet repaired to and ascended it. * * The suitor takes a position east of the altar, at its centre, and the female takes hers on the west; all being now ready, the prophet commands him to pursue his bride. They both start at full speed, and if she is overtaken before she makes three circuits of the altar, she is his bride, otherwise, he may not receive her in marriage. If the ceremony was international, each party appeared at their respective national matrimonial altars. If the female desired to retain her nationality, she remained steadfast at her place, regardless of the matrimonial song sung by her suitor; that she might thus secure for her issue the privilege of acknowledged descent from her own nation. But if she forsook her matrimonial altar at the call of her suitor, she relinquished her nationality, and became for ever after one with the nation to which he belonged. 'This form of marriage,' said De-coo-dah, 'during its strict observance, was of great national importance. It not only debared the cripple and effeminate from nuptial union, but secured the succession of an athletic and healthful progeny.'

The pictorial illustrations of this volume are very interesting; and we have no such cause of suspicion against them as we have against a large portion of the letter-press.

Poems. By Edward Quillinan. With a Memoir by William Johnston. Moxon.

THIS memoir of one who may be called a lover of certain Poets rather than a poet himself is but meagre. It can scarcely be fancied but that there must have been more than ordinary character and originality in one whose perception of what was fantastic, delicate, and meditative in imaginative literature manifested itself at an early age,—not only at a time when the idols selected were scantily popular, but under circumstances so little congenial to unfashionable influences as those of an Irish officer in the Queen's Bays who was known in his regiment as having had three duels on his hands. It is not difficult to fancy a troop of soldiers during the Peninsular campaign listening to one of Scott's ballad-romances while they lay in the trenches, according to the well-known anecdote,—but a heavy dragoon taking the "Lyrical Ballads" to his bosom, and a Roman Catholic subscribing to the "Ecclesiastical Sonnets," imply peculiarities worth making out better than they are here

made out by Mr. Johnston. We are favoured with few facts beyond those of Mr. Quillinan's birth, which took place at Oporto in 1791,—his entering the army in 1808,—his contributing to a satirical publication called 'The Whim,' (whence the three duels),—and his further steps in literary enterprise, which possibly were quickened by his entering the family of Sir Egerton Brydges, whose second daughter he married in 1817. Somewhere about 1819 we are told—on the authority of Mr. Gillies—that Lieutenant Quillinan visited Edinburgh, "not altogether without some hostile intention towards the supposed author of a bantering, yet severe, critique upon his early poems, called 'Dunluce Castle,' which appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*."—In the year 1821 a personal introduction to Mr. Wordsworth, after years of distant admiration, was followed by this militant poet quitting the army, and pitching his tent on the banks of the Rotha. Thenceforward his life flowed in the more peaceful channels of gentle authorship and companionship with authors, not without its vicissitudes in the form of severe sorrow—for the loss of his first wife, who died in 1822,—not wholly without subsequent outbreaks of polemical ire, maintained not by the pistol but by the pen. Having become Wordsworth's son-in-law by his second marriage with the poet's only daughter, in the year 1841, he took up the quill against Mr. Walter Savage Landor, in *Blackwood*, by way of answer to one of those pieces of severity in which that Archimage among paradoxical poets has, from time to time, delighted to play at pulling down the world's idols, and impugning his own critical taste. Mr. Quillinan's happiness in married life was a second time brought to an abrupt close by the death of his wife,—after that visit to Portugal of which her own delicate pen has left the world so pleasing a picture. He survived his second bereavement only four years, dying of a fever in 1851.—We are further reminded, that Mr. Quillinan was an accomplished student of Portuguese literature,—but no complete list of his essays and translations is offered. We are bidden to understand, that as life advanced, Mr. Quillinan neither altogether left, nor wholly remained in, Roman Catholicism. We are assured, that his character was unselfish, and that his affections were strong and tender. "Probably his failing," says a friend, who contributes a monumental paragraph, "was an excitability and restlessness which indicated that Irish blood was in his veins."—Of such fragments as the above, and very little besides, the reader of the verses collected in this volume may make up, as he best can, some ideal picture of their author.

Regarding the poems themselves, a few words will content us. Many have already appeared in the periodicals, or in those select miscellanies to which Mr. Wordsworth and Sir Egerton Brydges contributed. The specimens that we shall give will show their writer in connexion with both of his fathers-in-law. The first wears "mourning weeds," since 'Supsiria'—the set of sonnets from which the following two are taken—contains the writer's elegy on his second wife.—Their feeling entitles them to a place among poems of the affections.—

Oh for a glance into the world above!
Enfranchised trembler, thou art surely there!
Not mine the gloom fanatic to despair
Of grace for thee: but, rest of thy pure love,
So dread a conflict in my soul I prove,
So lost I feel in solitary care,
So frail, forlorn, and worthless, that I dare
Aspire to no such height, unless the dove
Of peace, descending, teach my hope to soar.
Fond heart! thy wounds were heal'd, thy sins forgiven;
I saw thee die: I know that thou art blest.
Thou, dying sufferer, wert wing'd for heaven;
And when thy spirit mounted to its rest
My guardian angel fled, to come no more.

Two graves, in Gramere Vale, yew-shaded both,
My all of life, if life be love, comprise,
In one the mother of my children lies,
Fate's blameless victim in her bloom of youth:
The other holds the constancy and truth
That never fall'd me under darker skies;
When subtle wrongs perplex'd me. Her whose eyes
Saw light through every widening maze unclouded.
Between those graves a space remains for me:
O lay me there, wherever I may be,
When met by Death's pale angel; so in peace
My dust near theirs may slumber, till the day
Of final retribution or release
For mortal life's reanimated clay.

In the above, the feeling will be owned to be the chief merit. Our next specimen, belonging to more hopeful years and happier thoughts, is perhaps better as a work of Art.

Lee Priory, in May.

WRITTEN IN THE ALBUM OF R. G.

When squirrels dance, and humble-bees
Come murmuring out of hollow trees
To rattle primrose flowers;
When cuckoos come o'er southern seas,
And with them bring the genial breeze
That wakes the drowsy hours—
When colts are frisking in the glade,
Larks racing in the light and shade,
On green and woody slopes,
Where daisies, violets, spread their treasures,
As pure, as rich, as children's pleasures,
As lively as their hopes—
Then is the seasonable time,
When all things sweet are in their prime,
To ramble and to see
Fair sights and hear delightful sounds,
Where every woodland charm abounds,
Among the groves of Lee.

Then tender leaves on tree and bush,
Scarce hide the blackbird and the thrush,
The linnets green and brown,
The wren, and every shyest bird
Whose madrigals from morn are heard,
Until the sun goes down.

Then that fond bird, the sylvan dove,
Whose name and nature chime to love,
Sends forth his long low call;
And all are sweetly heard in spite
Of clouds of rooks, from morn till night,
Discordant over all.

But when the vernal daylight fails,
Then is the time for nightingales,
The air is all their own—
Save when the gray-owl shrilly sends
His shout abroad, or sheep-bell blends
A soothing pastoral tone;

Save when the distant Minster clock
Distinctly breathes with solemn shock
The oracles of time,
Which sleepless echo loves to mock,
While faintly crows the pheasant-cock,
Awaken'd by the chime.

They who thus in star-lit vales
Listen to the nightingales;
They may sometimes fairly doubt
That far more cunning spies are out
Than ever taught the little throats
Of birds to trill melodious notes.

They may believe such strains to be
The songs of ladies of the Sea,
Mermaids come from Thanet's coves
To pass the night in Ickham groves,
And stud with pearls the flowering thorn,
To please the curious eye of Morn.

On the whole, this volume must be considered as a contribution to the history of a group of remarkable poets rather than as possessing any substantive literary interest of its own. No one making up a library of Lake literature can dispense with it.—The translation of Camoens, which was set apart for separate publication, comes, of course, into another category.

Political Incidents of the First Burmese War.
By Thomas Campbell Robertson, late of the Bengal Civil Service. Bentley.

THE great Indian question in all its complex difficulty occupies just now the attention of the Legislature, and will probably occasion for a season the publication of many works throwing light on Oriental affairs. The author of the octavo volume before us begins his Preface by saying:—

"Steam, amongst its other marvels, has accomplished that of changing the indifference of the British public into something like interest in the affairs of our Eastern Empire. Twenty-seven years ago, a languid attention was all that could be

awakened, even by the most lively narratives, to the events of the first Burmese War; now, the leading Journals of the day reserve a prominent place in their influential columns for intelligence from the banks of the Irrawaddy."

—Mr. Mill remarked, that one of the effects of the impeachment of Warren Hastings was, at that time, to rivet the attention of our home public more closely upon India. There is, however, still a vast field for opinion to traverse on this difficult theme; and, as we have had occasion to remark before now, nothing can contribute more strongly to elucidate this momentous subject than the publication of books produced so as at once to instruct and interest general readers.

The volume before us is written in a candid and independent spirit, and exhibits rectitude of intention on the part of the author, though we cannot always subscribe to the soundness of his conclusions. It is drawn up chiefly from memory,—and we could have desired more fullness and precision of statement. We should have wished, also, that the writer had introduced a chapter exhibiting the result of his own thoughts and speculations upon India. It is evident, he believes that there is large room for improvement in the official administration of that country,—but he does not specify the changes that he would desire to see introduced. He leaves us, however, to infer, that, like many other ex-officials, he believes there is too much of government by routine and by bureaucracy in our Oriental possessions. Thus, he says:—

"When forwarded to Calcutta, the above news met with the very reception that might have been predicted. If I was not positively scolded for troubling Government with silly tales, I was gently admonished to beware of putting too much faith in the reports of my messengers; while it was added, in order to cheer us under our rumoured dangers, that with the addition of the battalion then on its way to our camp, it was thought that Col. Shapland would have force sufficient not merely to defend the frontier, but even to 'strike a blow' (these were the very words, I remember them well) at the enemy, before the season closed. The receipt of these orders placed Col. Shapland in a most embarrassing situation. An expectation was expressed by Government of his doing that which he could not even attempt, without the risk of almost certain destruction. He was urged to write to head-quarters himself, specifying the reinforcements necessary, in his opinion, to enable him to accomplish what the Government desired. From this he shrank, simply through fear of the responsibility that would then attach to him for the issue of whatever might be undertaken. In this instance was exemplified, what I have often since had occasion to observe, that ten men willing to expose their persons to danger, may be found more easily than one who will run the risk of incurring blame."

One of the points mooted in the great controversy respecting our Indian rule, is, as to the amount of official dignity and power which may with safety be conferred upon the native races. There is a party that desires to raise for the native population the cry of "*la carrière ouverte aux talents*." Mr. Robertson does not discuss that question; but in the following remarks he intimates his opinion on the necessity of paying more regard to the feelings of the natives. He remarks that:—

"The bias of the present day towards an undue depreciation of Native capacity, and a disregard for purely Native feeling, is quite as strong among our countrymen in civil, as among those in military situations of power and command. This bias necessarily engenders a contemptuous bearing towards a people of a keen susceptibility, who are more easily to be led by their attachment to individuals, than by their reverence for any system, however wise and beneficial. This is peculiarly the case with the military classes of Upper India, of whom the Bengal army is, or ought to be, composed; and therefore those who wish the Bengal sepoy to be what his predecessors were under Lake and Ochterlony,

should inquire how those commanders conducted themselves towards their native officers and men, and try to regulate their own deportment accordingly. The worst of the repulsive system is, that it produces the very faults which it imputes; for the men naturally become estranged from superiors who evince no sympathy for them. Allusion has been made to the days of Lake and Ochterlony, but it is unnecessary to go so far back to find proofs of what good service sepoy may, under judicious management, be brought to render. Almost simultaneously with the march on Arracan, Col. Alfred Richards was employed, with an army consisting of Natives alone, in driving the Burmese out of Assam. The present Sir James Brooke, then a young ensign serving under Col. Richards, had been allowed to act on a suggestion of his own, for supplying the want of cavalry in Assam, by selecting a hundred sepoys who could ride, and mounting them on ponies taken from the enemy. When, at the attack of Rungpore in Upper Assam this young officer fell, as it was supposed, mortally wounded, one of his own dismounted troopers, employed with others in carrying him from the field, perceiving that his sword had fallen, exclaimed, 'It shall never be said that my master left the field without his sword,' and ran back into the midst of the fire to look for it. This little troop had always been employed under its juvenile commander, in accompanying the Quarter-Master General of the force in Afghanistan, the late Capt. Neufville, and would, it may be safely asserted, have followed either of those two officers on any enterprise, however dangerous. If we ask the reason, it was not because the sepoys were much better than others, but simply because their leaders were both of them men of enlarged minds; and engaging manners, who did not think it beneath them to conciliate the affections, as well as to command the obedience, of those over whom they were placed. No one in his senses, of course, disputes the vast superiority of the European, and particularly of the Briton, in all the more robust virtues, of which, indeed, the very existence of our Eastern Empire is a standing proof: but in that climate a Native army cannot be dispensed with; therefore it is useful to observe how the plastic material of which such a force is composed can be moulded into a form of strength by skilful handling."

Of the Burmese Mr. Robertson is on the whole a lenient judge. His remarks on the conclusion of our first war with them are worth extracting, if it were only because of their being in a very different spirit from much that has been written on the same subject.—

"Any one who had seen our paymaster standing like Brennus before a rude pair of scales, and receiving, by weight alone, costly trinkets of really beautiful workmanship, would have felt that the vanquished were humbled to the utmost that a civilized and Christian power could desire, and would wonder, after the lapse of six-and-twenty years, to find enlightened editors lamenting that the victors were not more stern, and the conditions imposed more grinding. The assertion will be hooted at, but it may be maintained, that the Burmese have made good Mr. Price's prediction in 1826, that they would never again seek a rupture with the British. No subsequent preparation on their part has ever evinced a consciousness of anything having been done to provoke a war. Their want of courtesy to our envoy in 1839, they would justify by appealing to the treaty; the wording of the Burmese version, owing to our ignorance of the language, merely binding them to receive 'an officer and fifty men,' but not an envoy according to our notions. Rude they have been, and even brutal, towards strangers sojourning in their land, but so are all the nations to the east of the Ganges; and we may war on to the Yellow Sea, if we are to have no peace with the polite. Remote as this limit may seem, it is that set to our progress in the speculations of the ardent. When our Afghan entanglements were beginning in 1839, a zealous advocate of war with Ava, on being told that the Indus and the Irrawaddy might serve for a while as the extreme outlines of our dominion, exclaimed, 'The Irrawaddy! Nonsense—the Yellow Sea is our destined boundary!' The gentleman who uttered this was no visionary, but an active, energetic civil functionary; and his words only embody a thought fami-

liar to the mind of many a merchant and many a missionary, and leavening the lucubrations of many an editor.

Some of the grave topics discussed by this writer are dismissed in too cursory a manner to make his opinion authoritative. Still, there is an independence of thinking in his remarks that is commendable,—and it might be worth his while to apply himself to the candid discussion of the official system in India. Between the optimists who scarcely note an error in our rule, and the over-censorious declaimers against the character of our government in the East, there is an irreconcilable antagonism. There has been more than enough of pamphleteering on Indian affairs,—and not enough of able and matured works written with that copiousness of matter and conscientiousness of spirit which are calculated to assist in the germination of a sound and steadily active public opinion on Oriental subjects.

Agricultural Physiology. By T. Lindley Kemp, M.D. Edinburgh, Blackwood.

The Farmer's Manual of Agricultural Chemistry. By A. Normandy. Knight & Sons.

CELSUS, who wrote the great Latin work on Medicine, is said to have written a treatise on Agriculture which is lost. Whether this be true or not, it is very certain that the old Roman recognized the fact, that he whose occupation it is to rear healthy plants and animals needs to study their anatomy and physiology as much as the physician who is engaged in the cure of diseases. Had the spirit of Celsus revived amongst our landowners as it did amongst our doctors on the revival of literature in Europe, we should not probably now have to be teaching our agriculturists the A B C of their occupation. Nothing can be more evident than that, in order to breed fat cattle the laws by which cattle get fat must be understood and obeyed,—that in order to get an abundant crop of wheat, the laws of vegetable abundance must be complied with. But with what a complacent grin, even now, would this statement be received by the majority of farmers assembled in any market town on one of their market days. Yet the truth is beginning to be felt,—and here we have two books ready to demonstrate the nature of the laws to which we have alluded. It would indeed be a stigma on human knowledge if it were found incapable of assisting even the meanest drudge who has to depend on his calling or in any manner to deal with the properties or conditions of a material existence. Of all human occupations, that of the farmer has perhaps to embrace the largest circle of material properties. The soil which he tills, how complex and varied its composition. Geology, physics, and chemistry will each furnish aid to the understanding of its nature, and the developing of new phases in its relation to the plants and animals which derive their sustenance from it. The structure of each plant cultivated is peculiar; and each has a life of its own, which demands study before its requirements from the soil can be understood. Plants are dependent not only on the soil for food, but on the atmosphere:—moisture, heat, and light are necessary to their existence and produce peculiar effects on each. The sheep, the ox, and the barn-door fowl have each their special structures and strict natural habits. These can be so studied that the maximum of the good for which they are kept may be obtained at a minimum of cost. The horse, that noblest of animals, has been improperly managed, and its usefulness to man diminished, by ignorance of the primary laws of its existence. If there be any one mine that is capable of yielding to man a hundredfold more than he has yet deemed possible; it is the soil which he tills.

But it will yield this only to unremitting toil both of head and hand:—not to the brute labour of the hand alone, nor to the theories of the head alone, but to the courageous and correct combination of both.—Such books as these of Dr. Kemp and Mr. Normandy will supply a capital outline of the subjects which ought to occupy the mind of the farmer. They will not make him a physiologist and a chemist,—but they will show him the importance of studying the laws of life and matter, and give him a glimpse of the possibilities that exist in the future of his occupation.

White Slavery in the Barbary States. By Charles Sumner. Low.

THE Hon. Charles Sumner, well known in the United States as a scholar and a statesman, has done a timely service to a great cause in bringing together these scattered notices of the story of Christian slavery on the northern coast of Africa. The work is as useful and interesting as it is unpretending in form. It is not a history, nor a sermon,—of these there are already quite enough on the library shelf, from Morgan to Clarkson and his followers:—it is a book of anecdotes, brief stories, and characteristic historiettes,—and has an object in which all generous minds will sympathize. Mr. Sumner paints the "peculiar institution," as he calls it, of Algiers, because he thinks that "the easy, instinctive, passive reprobation which it will receive from all must necessarily direct our judgment of other institutions yet tolerated in equal defiance of justice and humanity."

Geographically the States of Barbary occupy one of the choicest positions on the earth's surface. Washed by the sea, equally removed from tropical heats and from northern rigours, the land of figs and citrons, of olives, oranges, and luxuriant flowers,—that region has at all times been regarded as a natural paradise; and there, Hellenic fancy placed the gardens of the Hesperides. Mr. Sumner has found a curious parallel to this region in his own country.—

"It is placed between the twenty-ninth and thirty-eighth degrees of north latitude, occupying nearly the same parallels with the Slave States of our Union. It extends over nearly the same number of degrees of longitude with our Slave States, which seem now, alas! to stretch from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rio Grande. It is supposed to embrace about 700,000 square miles, which cannot be far from the space comprehended by what may be called the *Barbary States of America*. Nor does the comparison end here. Algiers, for a long time the most obnoxious place in the Barbary States of Africa, the chief seat of Christian slavery, and once branded by an indignant chronicler as 'the wall of the barbarian world,' is situated near the parallel of 36° 30' north latitude, being the line of what is termed the Missouri Compromise, marking the 'wall' of Christian slavery, in our country, west of the Mississippi. Other less important points of likeness between the two territories may be observed. They are each washed, to the same extent, by ocean and sea; with this difference, that the two regions are thus exposed on directly opposite coasts—the African Barbary being bounded in this way on the north and west, and our American Barbary on the south and east. But there are no two spaces, on the surface of the globe, of equal extent, (and an examination of the map will verify what I am about to state,) which present so many distinctive features of resemblance; whether we consider the parallels of latitude on which they lie, the nature of their boundaries, their productions, their climate, or the 'peculiar domestic institution' which has sought shelter in both. I introduce these comparisons in order to bring home to your minds, as near as possible, the precise position and character of the territory which was the seat of the evil I am about to describe. It might be worthy of inquiry, why Christian slavery, banished at last from Europe, banished also from that part of this hemisphere which corresponds in

latitude to Europe, should have entrenched itself, in both hemispheres, between the same parallels of latitude; so that Virginia, Carolina, Mississippi, and Texas, should be the American complement to Morocco, Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis. Perhaps the common peculiarities of climate, breeding indolence, lassitude, and selfishness, may account for the insensibility to the claims of justice and humanity which have characterized both regions."

An ingenious person might carry the parallel here commenced much further—into the entire history of the "peculiar institutions" of the two countries, and into the story of the various efforts made for their abolition. Literature, it seems, was formerly—as it promises to become again—the effective agency employed for the abatement of an intolerable wrong. In some respects, Cervantes may be regarded as the literary missionary of white slavery very much as Mrs. Stowe is the missionary of Negro slavery. As Mr. Sumner tells us,—

"At one period, the French, the Italians, and the Spaniards borrowed the plots of their stories mostly from this source. The adventures of Robinson Crusoe make our childhood familiar with one of its forms. Among his early trials, he was piratically captured by a rover from Salle, a port of Morocco, on the Atlantic Ocean, and reduced to slavery. 'At this surprising change of circumstances,' he says, 'from a merchant to a miserable slave, I was perfectly overwhelmed; and now I looked back upon my father's prophetic discourse to me, that I should be miserable, and have none to relieve me, which I thought was so effectually brought to pass, that I could not be worse.' And Cervantes, in the story of Don Quixote, over which so many generations have shaken with laughter, turns aside from its genial current to give the narrative of a Spanish captive who had escaped from Algiers. The author is supposed to have drawn from his own experience; for during five years and a half he endured the horrors of Algerine slavery, from which he was finally liberated by a ransom of about six hundred dollars. This inconsiderable sum of money—less than the price of an intelligent African slave in our own Southern States—gave to freedom, to his country, and to mankind, the author of Don Quixote. In Cervantes freedom gained a champion whose efforts entitle him to grateful mention, on this threshold of our inquiry. Taught in the school of slavery, he knew how to commiserate the slave. The unhappy condition of his fellow-Christians in chains was ever uppermost in his mind. He lost no opportunity of arousing his countrymen to attempts for their emancipation, and for the overthrow of the 'peculiar institution'—pardon this returning phrase!—under which they groaned. He became in Spain what, in our day and country, is sometimes called an 'Anti-Slavery Agitator'—not by public meetings and addresses, but, according to the genius of the age, mainly through the instrumentality of the theatre. Not from the platform, but from the stage, did this liberated slave speak to the world. In a drama, entitled *El Trato de Argel*, or *Life in Algiers*,—which, though not composed according to the rules of art, yet found much favour, probably from its subject,—he pictured, shortly after his return to Spain, the manifold humiliations, pains, and torments of slavery. This was followed by two others in the same spirit.—*La Gran Sultana Doña Catalina de Oviedo*, The Great Sultana the Lady Catalina of Oviedo; and *Los Baños de Argel*, The Gallies of Algiers. The last act of the latter closes with the statement, calculated to enlist the sympathies of an audience, that this play 'is not drawn from the imagination, but was born far from the regions of fiction, in the very heart of truth.' Not content with this appeal through the theatre, Cervantes, with constant zeal, takes up the same theme, in the tale of the Captive, in Don Quixote, as we have already seen, and also in that of *El Liberal Amante*, The Liberal Lover, and in some parts of *La Española Inglesa*, the English Spanishwoman. All these may be regarded, not merely as literary labours, but as charitable endeavours in behalf of human freedom. And this same cause enlisted also a prolific contemporary genius, called by Cervantes 'that prodigy,' Lope de Vega, who commended it in a play entitled *Los*

Cautivos de Argel, The Captives of Algiers. At a later day, Calderon, sometimes exalted as the Shakespeare of the Spanish stage, in one of his most remarkable dramas, *El Príncipe Constante*, The Constant Prince, cast a poet's glance at Christian slavery in Morocco. To these works—belonging to what may be called the literature of Anti-Slavery, and shedding upon our subject a grateful light—must be added a curious and learned volume, in Spanish, on the Topography and History of Algiers, by Haedo, a father of the Catholic Church,—*Topografía y Historia de Argel por Fra Haedo*,—published in 1612; and containing also two copious Dialogues—one on Captivity, (*de la Captividad*), and the other on the Martyrs of Algiers, (*de los Martires de Argel*). These Dialogues, besides embodying authentic sketches of the sufferings in Algiers, form a mine of classical and patristic learning on the origin and character of slavery, with arguments and protestations against its iniquity, which may be explored with profit, even in our day."

At the time when these appeals were addressed to the popular heart of Spain and Europe, we learn from a passage in Purchas that "one hundred and twenty thousand Christians, almost all of them subjects of the King of Spain," were held captive "in that theatre of all cruelty and sanctuaries of iniquity." A day of retaliation and of vengeance came, however, now and then;—such as that on which the notorious Cardinal Ximenes entered Oran, and that on which Charles the Fifth captured Tunis. Mr. Sumner tells the story of this latter event.—

"The progress of the Spanish arms induced the government of Algiers to invoke assistance from abroad. At this time, two brothers, Horuc and Hayradin, the sons of a potter in the Island of Lesbos, had become famous as corsairs. In an age when the sword of the adventurer often carved a higher fortune than could be earned by lawful exertion, they were dreaded for their abilities, their hardihood, and their power. To them Algiers turned for aid. The corsairs left the sea to sway the land; or rather, with amphibious robbery, they took possession of Algiers and Tunis, while they continued to prey upon the sea. The name of Barbarossa, by which they are known to Christians, is terrible in modern history. With pirate ships they infested the seas, and spread their ravages along the coasts of Spain and Italy, until Charles the Fifth was aroused to undertake their overthrow. The various strength of his broad dominions was rallied in this new crusade. 'If the enthusiasm,' says Sismondi, 'which armed the Christians at an earlier day, was nearly extinct, another sentiment, more rational and legitimate, now united the vows of Europe. The contest was no longer to reconquer the tomb of Christ, but to defend the civilization, the liberty, the lives, of Christians.' A stanch body of infantry from Germany, the veterans of Spain and Italy, the flower of the Castilian nobility, the knights of Malta, with a fleet of near five hundred vessels, contributed by Italy, Portugal, and even distant Holland, under the command of Andrew Doria, the great sea officer of the age,—the whole being under the immediate eye of the emperor himself, with the countenance and benediction of the Pope, and composing one of the most complete armaments which the world had then seen,—were directed upon Tunis. Barbarossa opposed them bravely, but with unequal forces. While slowly yielding to attack from without, his defeat was hastened by unexpected insurrection within. Confined in the citadel were many Christian slaves, who, asserting the rights of freedom, obtained a bloody emancipation, and turned its artillery against their former masters. The place yielded to the Emperor, whose soldiers soon surrendered themselves to the inhuman excesses of war. The blood of thirty thousand innocent inhabitants reddened his victory. Amidst these scenes of horror there was but one spectacle that afforded him any satisfaction. Ten thousand Christian slaves met him, as he entered the town, and falling on their knees, thanked him as their deliverer."

There is, however, a side to this picture which Mr. Sumner does not present—and which partly destroys the parallel between the Barbary States of America and the Barbary States of

Africa. The Moors had the excuse of retaliation for their cruelty and wrong-doing. If Moslem reduced Christian to slavery, he could plead in excuse that Christian reduced Moslem to slavery. The armed priesthood nestled behind the impregnable ramparts of Malta were as unscrupulous about the rights of man as the most desperate pirate of Algiers. Venice, Seville, Genoa, had each its slave-market as well as Tunis, Tripoli, and Algiers. Between the two shores of the Mediterranean Sea there was a war which knew no pause, a hostility which appealed to no mercy. Captives were sold on both sides,—so that, the pride and wealth of Spanish grandes and Italian princes were generally reckoned by the number of their Moorish domestics. Here is an instance of the usual retaliation in the case of four Englishmen captured by the Algerines.—

"They considered the lamentable and miserable estates that they were likely to be in, as to be debarr'd for ever from seeing their friends and country, to be chained, beaten, made slaves, and to eat the bread of affliction in the galleys, all the remainder of their unfortunate lives, and which was worse than all, never to be partakers of the heavenly word and sacraments. Thus, being quite hopeless, and, for anything they knew, for ever helpless, they sailed five days and five nights under the command of the pirates, when, on the fifth night, God, in his great mercy, showed them a means for their wished-for escape." A sudden wind arose, when, the captain coming to help take in the mainsail, two of the English youths 'suddenly took him by the breech and threw him overboard; but, by fortune, he fell into the bunt of the sail, where, catching hold of a rope, he being a very strong man, had almost gotten into the ship; which John Cook perceiving, leaped speedily to the pump, and took off the pump brake or handle, and cast it to William Long, bidding him knock him down, which he was not long in doing, but, lifting up the wooden weapon, he gave him such a palt on the pate as made his brains forsake the possession of his head, with which his body fell into the sea.' The corsair slave dealers were overpowered. The four English youths drove them 'from place to place in the ship, and having cours'd them from poop to the fore-castle, they there valiantly killed two of them, and gave another a dangerous wound or two who, to escape the further fury of their swords, leaped suddenly overboard to go seek his captain.' The other nine Turks ran between decks, where they were securely fastened. The English now directed their course to St. Lucas, in Spain, and 'in short time, by God's ayde, happily and safely arrived at said port, where they sold the nine Turks for galley slaves, for a good summe of money, and as I thinke, a great deal more than they were worth.'"

Another story illustrating our position is full of character.—

"Even the non-resistance of Quakers, animated by a zeal for freedom, contrived to baffle these slave dealers. A ship in the charge of people of this sect became the prey of the Algerines; and the curious story is told with details, unnecessary to mention here, of the effective manner in which the ship was subsequently recaptured by the crew without loss of life. To complete this triumph, the slave pirates were safely landed on their own shores, and allowed to go their own way in peace, acknowledging with astonishment and gratitude this new application of the Christian injunction to do good to them that hate you. Charles the Second, learning from the master, on his return, that 'he had been taken by the Turks, and redeemed himself without fighting,' and that he had subsequently let his enemies go free, rebuked him, saying, with the spirit of a slave dealer, 'You have done like a fool, for you might have had a good gain for them.' And to the mate he said, 'You should have brought the Turks to me.' 'I thought it better for them to be in their own country,' was the Quaker's reply."

Now, seeing that the Barbary States of America have neither the excuse of retaliation nor the apology of self-defence to offer for their wrong-doing, there is a difference between them

and their African rivals in slave-dealing very much to their discredit.

We can cordially recommend this little book by a thoughtful and practical American statesman to the attention of our readers, as an interesting addition to the daily increasing literature of liberty and moral law all over the world.

Narrative of a Journey round the World; comprising a Winter Passage across the Andes to Chili, with a Visit to the Gold Regions of California and Australia, the South Sea Islands, Java, &c. By F. Gerstaecker. 3 vols. Hurst & Blackett.

THE author of this comprehensive work is, according to his own showing, no ordinary man. It appears that he was early schooled in adventure, and imbibed a love for wandering in his boyhood. While yet a youngster, he visited North America, and was obliged to take any work for a living that he could obtain,—being, as he states, too proud to write home to Germany for money. Under these circumstances, he was by turns—first fireman and deck-hand, then cook, on board the Mississippi and Arkansas steamers—he set up as cord-worker in Tennessee—worked at the silversmith business in Cincinnati—farmed in Missouri—was bar-keeper and hotel-proprietor in Louisiana, stock-keeper in Arkansas,—and after having become familiar with the language and habits of the country, he hunted four years in the backwoods of the Arkansas, leading a wild life in a wild country.

With this initiation into the sources of his experience, we of course expected to find our author an enthusiastic traveller,—and we were not disappointed. A traveller who publishes his travels should always be an enthusiast. It matters perhaps little what the object of pursuit may be so long as the chase is ardently prosecuted. It is this enthusiasm which gives so vivid a charm to the narratives of the early travellers. The real difficulties which they had to encounter were great,—the fancied ones greater still:—so that nothing but the stimulus of a genuine enthusiasm could support them under their trials; and this enthusiasm, mixed as it is with an ample share of credulity, and occasionally with unquestionable exaggeration, gives a large portion of life and freshness to their pages.

The day is past when European travel had the power of creating and exciting such enthusiasm. Railways, and, where they are not, smooth roads and safe commonplace conveyances, have driven wild adventure out of almost every corner of our quarter of the globe. The traveller in search of unbeaten ground must now journey far and long before he can hope to pass the bounds of civilization.

Our author embarked at Bremen for California; but when his ship touched at Rio de Janeiro, the idea occurred to him of crossing America to Valparaiso,—which he thought he could reach before his vessel would arrive there after rounding Cape Horn. Unmindful of, or at least undeterred by, the terrible accounts that he received of the dangers and difficulties of his proposed journey, he set out *guachofashion*, with four horses,—two loaded with the baggage, and the other two carrying himself and his correo or guide. The latter was a fine specimen of a guacho, and, like his race, seemed at home only on horseback. In vain did our traveller long for rest. The correo, who was charged with the mail, was intent only on attaining the end of his journey as quickly as possible, regardless of the suffering entailed on the horses by the constant use of the cruel guacho spurs.—

"On we went. Hardly were we in the saddle when the correo cries 'Gallop!' cuts the pack-horse

over the hips with his long whip, and away we fly across the Pampas. Hold the bridle tight in your hand, dear reader, and look well for your path. Badgers and owls have their holes here at every step, and if you do not help your horse a little with your eyes, you may both kiss the ground. The correo is already a long way in front, you have spared your animal too much. Away with you, and take care of the reedy grass ahead; for it covers a swamp. A little more to the left the ground is harder, but it is full of half-concealed holes, and yet must be passed in haste; for the night is fast coming on, and your guide will soon be beyond reach, while path and road no longer exist. As I came up, the old correo sat his horse stiff and motionless; while his long and heavy poncho, streaming out with every movement, flapped against his shoulders; and only his right arm, as it struck out with the relentless whip, showed that he had power to move. 'On, on!' this was his only thought. The steed that bore him had no hold on his sympathies: it was only a horse; and if it carried its load to the door of the next station, it might lie down and die for all he cared. I rode myself one of the poorest horses I had yet seen in the Pampas: it stumbled at every other step, and I was continually wondering why we did not both come down together. At last we came to a low soft spot, where the grass was very luxuriant; but the soil, as if elastic, gave way at every tread. My poor horse bore up a good while, till, just as we were coming on drier ground, it came right down on its nose, and pitched me overhead. I was up in a second, and replacing the saddle-bags, the strap of which had been broken by the fall, got in the saddle again, and followed the old correo and postillion, who, I really believe, had not even looked round after me, to see if I was coming. But they were in the right: I was old enough to take care of myself; and setting spurs to my horse, I soon recovered my distance. It was now getting dark, and we had yet a long way to go. The appearance of the plain began to be very peculiar. As night set in, a damp mist rose from the low ground, to a height of from two to three feet, changing the campo into what seemed a milk-white, shoreless lake, to which the last rays of the sun, reflected by the clouds above, imparted at intervals a soft rosy radiance. I had now lost sight of the correo, in fact I had forgotten all about him, and left my horse to choose his own road, just as though I were not traversing a wide and pathless plain, infested by wild tribes, and where, if I lost my leader, I might wander for hundreds and hundreds of miles without regaining the track, and ignorant of the dangers that awaited me. But the scene around was far too interesting to be neglected; and still leaving the bridle to my horse, I hardly knew, or cared whither we went, if I could continue to gaze on this strange and beautiful sight. The most extraordinary objects in this floating sea of mist were the grazing herds, the upper part of their bodies alone being visible; and the fog, gathering in large fleecy masses, began to assume fantastic shapes, such as bergs and figures, which seemed to float on the shining surface of the lake, while lofty dangerous-looking cliffs and glaciers hung above. It seemed that I was always galloping down the slope of a steep hill, and that the mist would close the next minute over my head, and yet I had not left the open plain, and the sward lay smooth before me. But as night closed in, the mist rose higher and higher, and finally became so thick, that I could hardly see the ground for ten or twelve yards on either side. But my horse had in the mean time done his best; right ahead I could hear plainly the hoofs of my companions on some hard ground; and in a few minutes I reached a hard-beaten path, and we all arrived together at the hut where we intended to pass the night."

At length the travellers came to the dreaded Cordilleras,—and the following description makes the blood curdle as we read.—

"The path, indeed, had become so narrow that it seemed to me, as it wound itself round a projecting rock, absolutely to terminate. I could see nothing more than a thin light streak, as if drawn with a piece of chalk, and I could not believe that this was our path. The rock round which it went did not show the least cut or notch, where even a goat could have planted its feet, let alone our clumsy

mules. The little crumbling pieces of stone which our mules' hoofs kicked over the precipice, made me sensible of the danger, falling straight down to a depth that my blood froze to think of. But this was no place to stop at; and I observed closely the cautious manner in which my guide raised himself in his right stirrup, not doubting that we were now at the spot of which he had told me before, and where mules and riders were often thrown over. I was therefore careful not to irritate my mule at a place where it certainly knew better how to go than I did—accidents having happened from travellers pulling their bridles at the wrong time. My guide went on very coolly along a trail where mules had to keep the very edge of the precipice. Mules frequently carry a load over this track, when they are very careful not to knock against the overhanging rock, as the least push would send them over the precipice. Our mules, it is true, had no load, but they were accustomed to carrying one; and therefore kept the extreme edge, to my great discomposure. But I left it entirely to its own instinct, only lifting my left foot in the stirrup, as I saw the vaquiano do, so that, in case of an accident, I might throw myself off its back, and cling to the rock. But why, the reader may ask, did you not get off the mule at once, and pass dangerous places on foot? Simply, my reader, in the first place, because the danger is the same for many miles; and secondly, because those men who pass their lives in leading travellers over these mountains, know best where to walk, and where to ride, and I followed the example my guide set me. Nor, to tell the truth, did I at the moment think of anything but my mule, as he moved slowly, step by step, round the yawning abyss, with scarcely three inches to spare on either side. As we proceeded, the path got still narrower, the abyss seemed deeper; and looking down once, between the mule's side and my stirrups, I saw below in the deep hollow a perfect heap of skeletons—mules that must have tumbled down since the last flood—or their bones would have been washed away. In my horror I forgot the warning of the vaquiano, and grasping the reins of my mule, tried to turn it away from the edge, which seemed to me as if it must crumble beneath its next step. My imprudence was near being fatal to me, for turning the head of my mule away from the precipice, it lost its sure footing, stepped aside, and striking the saddle-bags against the rock, it stumbled forward, and—no, dear reader, no such thing—we did not tumble. The mule planted its fore hoofs on a firm part of the crumbling ledge, and lifted itself up again, just as a small piece of stone, loosened by the effort, fell noiselessly from the path, and springing from under us, toppled over, and struck long afterwards with a dull hollow sound into the deep. I need not be ashamed to say that this little incident made me tremble, and I thought the blood became stagnant in my veins. But mules are splendid animals for such a route; and whether for the sake of the rider, or their own, they proceed with the utmost caution, as I had now learnt from experience. From that moment I left my mule to do as he pleased, and he carried me safely over."

The mountains crossed,—the rest of the journey was comparatively easy work; and after spending twenty-four days in the saddle, our author reached Valparaiso just in time to learn that his ship had sailed a few hours before his arrival for California, and had carried off his wardrobe. But this *contretemps* did not weigh heavily on him; for, while waiting for another ship to take him to his destination, he seems to have spent his time very pleasantly in observing the customs of the Chilians:—one of which from its singularity we are tempted to extract.—

"I witnessed this same night a most singular custom among the native South Americans, which made a deep impression upon me. On returning home rather late, after accompanying some captains of my acquaintance to the landing where their boat was waiting for them, I passed a low-roofed house, in whose well-lit room music and dancing were going on. I tried to get a look through the curtained window, but did not succeed, and was just passing on when the door opened, and two men came out. A third one was just going to shut the door again when he

the people are daily perishing around us for lack of knowledge.

To come down, then, to details.—The introduction of a conditional educational rate is a highly satisfactory part of the new scheme:—though we should have preferred to see it made absolute. It is true, the conditional rate-in-aid is in the spirit of our recent legislation on the subject of education; but we are not quite satisfied that our recent legislation, though wise in itself, might not have been yet wiser and sounder. No people in the world, perhaps, are more accustomed to voluntary action—to private enterprise—than the Americans; they have faith in individual effort, and place it before laws, customs, and institutions, as the element of success in life. Yet even they have found that popular education is a thing apart—a speciality which baffles all the usual laws of supply and demand;—and therefore they have wisely made the rates absolute—the education compulsory. We are no advocates in general for Government interference with the liberty of individual action:—but compulsory vaccination finds its justification in the savage nature of small-pox, and compulsory education might save much legislation in the way of penal laws.

That clause of the bill which allows a parent to withdraw his child from any school where doctrines may be taught of which he disapproves during the hours of such doctrinal instruction, without thereby losing the secular advantages of such school, is a very proper provision, and perhaps provides as much of the secularity sought as it was practicable to obtain. The acceptance of particular doctrines must, of course, be voluntary:—but the clauses that render the attendance at school itself a perfectly voluntary act on the part of the pupil or his parents, is, as will be inferred from what we have said above, less to our mind. Not that we would willingly see the Austrian system, which refuses employment to men unprovided with school diplomas, so that a youth is not allowed to tend sheep who cannot produce his certificate of six years' schooling—or the Bavarian system, which makes the production of a scholastic certificate necessary to a legal apprenticeship or marriage—introduced literally into this country; but the spirit which created these Continental regulations is eminently judicious, and has been already embodied in that clause of our Factory Act which provides that every child, below a certain age, employed in a mill, shall attend school, and receive a prescribed instruction, without which he cannot be legally retained in that service. Without adopting the strict measures of the German Governments to compel attendance at the public schools, we should still be pleased to see some plan adopted by which the benefits of the proposed law could be secured to those who are too ignorant or too indifferent to make any effort for themselves.

This consideration brings us to a point which—taking the scheme for what it is—for what it professes to be—is essentially weak. "I cannot understand," said Lord John Russell, putting the case well and forcibly, "supposing a young man of 17 or 18 to be committed to prison for some act of theft, and he is told by the gaoler that he has offended against the laws of the country, and he is told by the chaplain that he has offended against the laws of God; and if he should ask why he was not instructed before with regard to these matters—I say, I cannot understand that it should be a sufficient answer to that young man to say, 'The State has power to punish; the State, when you are committed to prison, can even give you religious instruction; but there is a principle—there is a scruple—which prevents the State at any previous period giving you the means, by education and morality, of avoiding the crimes for which you now suffer.'" Yet, Lord John Russell's Bill absolutely ignores the class from which he selected this striking illustration of his argument. The case quoted by him suggests how useful it may be as a measure of public safety—how desirable it is as a matter of humane feeling—to substitute the teacher for the gaoler. Government aids the prudent artisan to educate his child,—offers facilities to the shopkeeper and

the professional man,—helps the classes which have already helped themselves; but it leaves the thousands of ignorant, unhappy and abandoned children of our streets exactly where they were. Its principle is—to help—not to originate. Where no one else stirs it will not stir. Where most is required it does nothing. Lord John Russell has not hesitated to express his willingness to provide for the schooling of pauper children, the guardians of the poor paying their quota of the school expenses. Children who may be in prison, as our readers know, are already provided well with books and teachers. It is therefore only the street outcast—the child not quite a pauper, and not yet a prisoner—who is left completely outside the circle of humanity, ignored by the State and abandoned by all but the policeman, who silently dogs his steps till he commits the crime which shall raise him into an acknowledged part of the social system. Surely the wisdom of Parliament is equal to the task of amending this mistake. We implore Lord John Russell to reconsider this part of his important scheme.

The clauses of the bill which relate to the position and rewards of the teacher afford us unalloyed satisfaction. For years past there has been more or less discussion about the necessity of elevating the schoolmaster and the means by which this elevation could be accomplished. The bill provides a simple solution of the difficulty by taking care—first, of the proficiency of the teacher, and next, of his income. Clause 18 provides that seventenths, at the very least, of the monies received by the school from all sources shall be appropriated in salaries to the teacher and his or her assistants. Clause 19 is also excellent. It provides that in every school admitted to the benefits of the act there shall be one regularly certified teacher, besides apprenticed teachers and paid monitors, to every eighty scholars.

On the whole, as we have said, we accept this measure of education with gratitude. We are more anxious to see schools at work than to hear systems discussed. We take what we can get gladly,—and shall do our best to aid in procuring for it a fair trial. Meanwhile, the duty of revision and correction rests with the House of Commons; now or hereafter, the scheme will doubtless be enlarged until it shall respond to all the demands of the popular mind.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

We have been informed, that the Council of the Postage Association has determined, in deference to Ministers, to waive for the present the subject of penny postage to the Colonies, and that its efforts will be directed to induce the Government to try the experiment of cheap colonial postage at a lower rate than that announced by the Postmaster-General. The Government scheme contemplates a charge of sixpence for a letter weighing not more than half-an-ounce,—and it allots one penny of that charge to inland postage here, another penny for the rate within the colony, and fourpence for the ocean postage. The Council advocates the reduction of this latter item also to one penny; thus making the total cost of a single letter to any of our colonies—threepence. This proposition will not interfere with the arrangement between the Government and the colonial authorities, and thus will not in any way obstruct the progress of the proposed alteration of system; and it is probable that the increase of correspondence under a threepenny rate would be more than sufficient to cover the difference between it and sixpence, even were it a mere question of finance. That it is much more, we have again and again urged.

The President of the Royal Society has sent out cards for his annual *Soirees* on the following days,—Saturday, April 23, May 7 and 28, and June 11.

The debate on the Education question brought out an explanation which will be satisfactory to the church schoolmasters. The minute of the 12th of June 1852—which, as we have already explained to our readers, put the teacher completely in the hands of the clergyman—has been cancelled by the Government. In its stead a new rule has been adopted, a rule which will allow the

clergyman of a parish to appeal to the Lord President and the Bishop of the diocese in cases—if there be any—where the schoolmaster, being "a person of immoral conduct or habits," may nevertheless be supported by the lay committee.

Liverpool is just now the centre of some interesting associations. Two of the most remarkable women of the time are there before the public,—Mrs. Caroline Chisholm and Mrs. Beecher Stowe.—The fact, announced by us last week, of the appointment of Mr. Hawthorne to the American consulate at the same town, is a fact of interest in more respects than one. It is pleasant to be able to welcome this original and profound writer from the new country to the intellectual fellowships of the old; and yet more is it pleasant to point to this new instance of the American practice of sending abroad the literary men of that country to fill the offices of the Republic. The consularship at Liverpool is one of the very best posts in the gift of the American President,—and Gen. Pierce's choice of Mr. Hawthorne, besides being a good thing in itself, is welcome as a practical refutation and rebuke of the more exclusive rulers of our own country.—Judge Haliburton, the author of "Sam Slick," is another American notability who has just landed in Liverpool from America.

We read in the *Gazette*, that the Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. Scott Nosmyth Stokes to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. The impossibility of understanding on what exact principle the selections are made for these offices, has puzzled more than one of our correspondents. Mr. Stokes, for example, may be a very competent person for such duties as will devolve on him,—delicate duties, needing for their due discharge no inconsiderable acquaintance with letters and education. We have not the slightest intention to dispute his qualifications,—further than to say that they are not known to us. But we would again urge, that when a Government has only a few good things in its gifts for which a literary life must be held to be an express qualification, it would be a graceful thing if it would now and then reserve them for persons who have done the State service of a kind analogous to the duties to be performed. It is in this way, and by such forms of recognition as the American one referred to in the preceding paragraph, that a Government can properly make itself the patron of literary men.

If it be probable—as we observed a fortnight since when speaking of the Aldrich Library at Henley-on-Thames—that there exists in many unsuspected nooks and corners of England valuable collections of old books, the veritable property of the local inhabitants, it becomes a question of no little interest to inquire how far they are available as bases of more extensive collections to be made now or hereafter. Unhappily, there are some legal difficulties to overcome. As our readers know, the larger towns and boroughs of the empire are empowered by act of Parliament to tax themselves for the support of local libraries and museums,—but this power has not been hitherto conceded to small towns and country districts. When Mr. Ewart's bill was before the House of Commons, the taste for these public institutions was in its first stages of growth. It was not known that book collections already existed in many mere hamlets:—for example, the Aldrich Library at Henley, escaped the notice of our Parliamentary inquiry. Nor was it suspected that among a widely scattered population there would soon grow up any stronger desire for reading than the family book-shelf would be likely to satisfy. In other days these suppositions would have been true enough; but the world is changing rapidly around us, and desires are awaking on every side which seriously impeach the old traditions. When Mr. Ewart named a population of 10,000 as the lowest figure at which he would allow men to tax themselves with the view to a higher literary cultivation, he conceded more to an ancient saw than he would now in all probability be willing to sacrifice. There are, as we think, many districts in England which would be glad to have the legal right to found public libraries,—and this must especially be the case where there are collections of old books already. Keeping close to the point from which

we started, Henley-on-Thames is the postal centre of a considerable population, almost exclusively rural,—as is also Windsor, Marlow, Reading, and other places. None of these towns are complete in themselves, isolated and independent of the country to the same extent as are the generality of manufacturing towns; each forms a focus of activity, of gossip, of mental culture for a district. Each is consequently in a position to dispense literary light to a population just beginning to need it. Already the steam-engine has become an agricultural machine. Science is knocking at the farmer's door, and his talk is now of hydraulics and chemistry. Hence a growing necessity for books,—and hence, we add, a coming necessity for such an alteration of Mr. Ewart's Bill as will permit the smaller class of towns to combine for literary purposes and to tax themselves for the maintenance of public libraries and museums in such places and under such circumstances as they may themselves select.—We put the suggestion at Mr. Ewart's service.

We are assured by the family of the late Mr. Francis Baily, that it is by mistake that a relationship between him and the late Lieut. Stratford has been asserted.

From the terms of a letter written by M. Constant Derra de Meroda, and published in *Galignani* a few days ago, we infer that there is grave reason to fear an ultimate failure of justice in this melancholy case, for a reason which really adds to the discredit of the whole affair. M. Derra, it would seem, is unable to meet the legal expenses of the new trial to which he is adjudged to be entitled against the persons at Birmingham who so singularly abused the confidence of their guests and so deeply compromised the hospitalities of the country. This is to be regretted on public grounds. Persons living abroad are unable to comprehend that such an outrage could have been perpetrated in this country without the sanction of authority; and although Peers and Judges, press and people have each in turn repudiated the shame, and expressed their indignation at the violence both of council and of action which led to the death of Baroness von Beck, it was most desirable for the credit of English law and English honour in other lands that these generous and general sentiments should have found expression in a court of justice.

An effort is making by the friends of Mr. Whiston to raise a fund sufficient to cover the legal expenses of that gentleman's long contest with the Dean and Chapter of Rochester,—and, if possible, to present Mr. Whiston himself with a testimonial expressive of the public sense of his services to the cause of Church morality and general education.

The last Indian mail has brought from Singapore to a Correspondent of our columns a communication, which is so far confirmatory of the universal acceptance that we predicted for the scheme of a testimonial to the memory of Dr. Jenner. The Dutch medical men in Java, Sumatra, Banda, Amboyna, Ternate, and other parts of the Indian Archipelago have raised a subscription towards the monument some time since proposed to be erected here to the memory of that benefactor of the human race. The sum realized was 222 florins; and a bill for its English equivalent, 17l. 1s. 3d., has been remitted to our Correspondent—who is charged to find out if the Jenner Committee is in existence, and if so, to transfer the remittance into their hands.

From Dublin we hear, that the members of the city corporation have unanimously adopted a resolution for a committee of their "whole house" to consider the best means of paying a tribute to Mr. Dargan, the spirited originator of the Industrial Exhibition to be opened next month. It is said, that the proposed testimonial will take the form of a statue, to be erected in the city hall, like those of Grattan, O'Connell, and other celebrated Irishmen.

The following is from a Correspondent.—"The hope, or rather wish, which you express in your last number that those affluent bodies, the City Companies, may at length be moved to employ some portion of their vast resources in the encouragement of Literature and Art, tempts me to

suggest a line which they might take up with great credit to themselves and advantage to the public. Their existence is connected with the history of the country, and with the history of arts and trades,—and they might bring to light much curious matter to illustrate both. If each company would publish lives of its most celebrated craftsmen, records of the state and progress of its craft from the earliest introduction, and accounts of rare and curious works executed or great enterprises undertaken by its members (with illustrations worthy of the subject), they would produce a contribution to the history of art and commerce such as can nowhere be found.—There is a little volume printed from an old Nuremberg MS. which contains brief outlines of the lives of the great artists and artisans of that city, so prolific in noble works. The word *Künstler* (artist) includes handicraftsmen of all sorts; and by the side of Peter Vischer, Adam Kraft, Albrecht Dürer, and other princes of the arts of design, we find their obscure brethren, workers in wood and metal, masters of all the useful mechanical arts which were elevated and ennobled by the companionship. Short as it is, it is extremely curious and interesting. Surely our Goldsmiths, Stationers, Cloth-workers, &c. could furnish us with some annals of their art, some account of the men who have advanced and adorned it.—Surely the great trading companies have something to tell us of the rise and growth of that wonder, the commerce of England."

Letters from abroad announce that Germany has lost one of her greatest medical notabilities in the person of Dr. Harless, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Bonn,—who has died at the age of eighty. Dr. Harless was son of the philologist of the same name:—and has himself occupied since 1818 the Chair of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in the above-named University. It is stated, that, "after the illustrious Hufeland, the Doctor is that one of the Physicians of Germany who has published the greatest number of works on the medical sciences,—all which have obtained more or less of celebrity. He was also the founder and principal editor of the most celebrated medical journals published in Germany."

We understand, from Vienna, that the imperial printing-office, the first of its class in Europe, has just added to its type-collections a Calmuck font. With these types it is expected that Prof. Julg's researches into the history and grammar of the Calmuck language will shortly be printed.

Now that the spring flowers are come, the indoor life and home amusements giving way to schemes of touring and travel, it may be useful to some of our readers if we throw into a note a few observations on the progress and prospects of those various railway lines which open to us islanders the alps and lakes, the cities and vineyards of the Continent. As Italy and Switzerland are the bourn of holiday makers and pleasure seekers, the lines which lead into and through these countries are of chief importance to Englishmen,—and we notice these first. The opening of the section between Bar-le-duc and Saarburg last year completed the iron way from Boulogne to Bâle on the Swiss border. From Bâle to Baden—now traversed by diligence—the road will soon be open; when travellers may book through from London Bridge to the waters of Zurich, and perform the journey easily in three days from the heart of England to the heart of Switzerland. Concessions have been made for connecting Bâle and Zurich with a large network of railways. A branch will leave Zurich for the Lake of Constance by way of Winterthur. What may be called a trunk line, will connect Zurich, by way of Baden, with Olten, in the Canton of Solerue,—from Olten a branch will run to the town of Lucerne, at the head of the Lake of the Four Cantons. On the opposite side of the lake, in Uri, the works will be continued, through one of the most difficult regions in Europe, to the foot of the St. Gothard. Another section will connect Bâle with Olten,—the line proceeding thence to Berne, and so on to Morat, and by way of the Canton of Freiburg, along the right bank of the Lake of Neuchâtel to the town of Yverdon, whence it will cross directly to Morges

on Lake Leman, and follow the banks of that water to Geneva. These lines would open the whole of Switzerland to the people of "short vacations." The works for wedding the Italian lines to the great European system are proceeding on both sides of the Alps,—in Savoy and in Illyria. The Sardinian line will probably be the first to open, and thus pour a stream of travellers into the wine-plains of Piedmont and Lombardy. The works of the central Italian railway are commenced,—the line which is to connect Mantua—already connected with Venice and Verona—with Guastalla and Bologna, whence a branch will run to Parma and Plaisance, and ultimately to Milan. From Bologna the trunk will proceed to Pistoia,—near which place it will join the little Tuscan railway, which is to be continued to Rome. Short sections of these various lines will soon be in operation,—but the contractor is not bound to complete the entire network before Christmas, 1856.—In Russia, too, we find no small amount of railway enterprise. The great line from St. Petersburg to Moscow, a distance of 400 miles, was scarcely completed before the work of the St. Petersburg-Warsaw line was commenced. The whole has been surveyed—650 miles,—and thousands of men are employed in its construction. This line is to pass through Danabourg,—whence a branch will run to Riga, Wilna, and Bialystok. Warsaw is already connected by a nearly completed rail with Mysłowitz, in Silesia,—and so with the European system. When these Russian works are finished, St. Petersburg will be brought within about five days of London or Paris, and about two of Vienna or Berlin. Russian and Prussian engineers are at present engaged in surveying a route for joining the Great-Eastern Railway of Prussia with the Warsaw-St. Petersburg,—and it is said that the point of departure will be Königsberg, and the route by Lyck and Grajwo to Bialystok.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—THE GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN DAILY, from 10 till 5.—Admission, 1s.
GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS will OPEN their NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, on MONDAY NEXT, daily, from 9 o'clock till dusk.—Admission 1s.
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS, Portland Gallery, 315, Regent Street (opposite the Royal Polytechnic Institution).—THE EXHIBITION of MODERN PICTURES is NOW OPEN daily, from Nine till dusk.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
BELL SMITH, Secretary.

GALLERY OF GERMAN PAINTINGS.—THE FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the WORKS of MODERN GERMAN ARTISTS will be OPENED at the GALLERY, 108, New Bond Street, on MONDAY 2nd May NEXT.—Admission One Shilling. Season Tickets, Seven Shillings each.—All communications to be addressed to the Secretary, at the Gallery.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent Street.—THE LAST MONTH of the Diorama illustrating the LIFE of WELLINGTON, including WALTER CASTLE, the DUKES CHAMBER, LYING IN STATE, FUNERAL PROCESSION, and INTERIOR OF ST. PAUL'S, with Vocal and Instrumental Music.—Daily, at Three and Eight o'clock.—Admission, 1s., 2s., 6d., and 3s.

GREAT GLOBE.—MR. WYLD'S large MODEL of THE EARTH, also of the ABOTIC REGIONS, in Leicester Square, open from 10 a.m. until 10 p.m. Lectures hourly upon every subject of Geographical Science. A Collection of Models and Maps for reference.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETIES.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—April 4.—Earl De Grey in the chair.—Her Majesty's approval of the award of the Gold Medal to Sir Robert Smirke was read; and the noble chairman presented the medal to Mr. Sidney Smirke, as the representative of his brother,—who was prevented from attending by the state of his health.—The President awarded the following medals and premiums:—to Mr. Hargrave (now in Australia) the Silver Medal of the Institute, for an Essay, 'On the Construction of Walls'; to Mr. John Chamberlain, a similar medal, for an Essay, 'On the Employment of Colour in the Decoration of Buildings, including the use of Frescoes,' &c.; to Mr. W. G. Coldwell, a medal of merit, for an Essay, 'On the Use of Iron in Architectural Construction'; to Mr. J. T. Knowles, a medal of merit, for an Essay, 'On Architectural Education'; and to Mr. T. A. Britton, a premium in books, for his sketches of the monthly subjects proposed

to the students by the Council.—Signor Abbati read a paper, 'On the Decorative Painting of Pompeii.' This gentleman, as was explained by Mr. M. Digby Wyatt, has devoted the greater portion of his life to the study of the remains of Pompeii, more especially in their artistic features; and he exhibited extensive series of very beautiful drawings of the paintings of that city, which he described as frescoes, executed exactly in the modern method, except that, as the whole of the plaster on which the subject was painted was laid upon the wall at once, some portions became comparatively dry before the colour was applied. He entered minutely into the form and arrangement of the Pompeian houses, and into the composition of the different colours employed. The latter branch of the subject was further elucidated by Mr. M. D. Wyatt, who also gave some historical and artistic particulars connected with Pompeii; and referred to Signor Abbati's drawings (in addition to which he himself exhibited several others) as being in fact tracings rather than copies, and therefore actual fac-similes of the originals. Considerable interest was evinced in the restoration of a Pompeian house, now in progress, under the superintendence of Signor Abbati and Mr. Wyatt, at the New Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The thanks of the Institute were voted to those gentlemen, and also to the Directors of the Crystal Palace Company, for the taste and liberality which they have displayed in this and other efforts to promote Art-education.

HORTICULTURAL.—April 5.—Dr. Henderson in the chair.—Prince Albert, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Wurtemberg, and the Archduke John of Austria, who had been previously Fellows, were on this occasion elected Honorary Members; and Lord Wenlock, Mrs. Long, and S. Rickards, Esq., Fellows. Of fruits preserved without sugar or vinegar two collections were contributed, one—by far the best—by Mr. Thorne, the other from Mr. Rudder of Birmingham. Mr. Thorne's consisted of damsons, green-gage plums, gooseberries, rhubarb, cherries, black and red currants, raspberries, and mulberries, all in good condition, with their forms nearly as perfect as when first bottled. They were stated to have been treated as follows:—when the stalks were removed, they were bottled, and boiling water added, having alum in it in the proportion of 1 dram to 4 gallons. They were then permitted to stand till they had become cold, when the bottles were filled and bunged down tight. They were then placed in a copper of cold water, and heated to 176°. After that, a piece of bladder was tied over the bottles, and they were sealed securely up. A Banksian medal was awarded.—Mr. Ingram, gardener to Her Majesty, sent examples of his new seedling Strawberries, called Ingram's Prince of Wales, a sort raised from the British Queen. It is a large variety, and for forcing is said to be superior even to Keen's seedling, being a sure setter; and as regards flavour, it is preferred above all other sorts at the royal table. It may be mentioned that, if after forcing the plants are turned out, and such flowers as appear removed up to the beginning of September, the plants will produce an abundance of fruit in autumn. A Banksian medal was awarded.—The Earl of Clarendon furnished unusually large examples of Cuthill's Black Prince Strawberry, showing that its small size, which is sometimes complained of, may be greatly improved under good cultivation. A curious fact belonging to this variety is, that it frequently produces blossoms of a deep red colour. A certificate was awarded.—Among flowers, an excellent collection of Hyacinths, which were the admiration of everybody, was contributed by Messrs. Henderson. It consisted of first-class varieties, in the finest possible condition, and well deserved the Banksian medal which was awarded it.—A similar award was also made to Messrs. Lane, for two boxes of cut Roses, whose colours were more than ordinarily brilliant for forced blooms, and whose size and fragrance were all that could be wished for, even in the queen of flowers.—Mr. Farmer sent an example of the beautiful *Arpophyllum giganteum*, producing several fine flower-spikes,

more than half a foot of each of whose tops was richly ornamented all round with small purple shell-like blossoms, arranged with the most perfect regularity and symmetry. This species has flowered at several places this season under the appellation of *squarrosus*; but the proper name is *giganteum*. A Banksian medal was awarded it.—Mrs. Lawrence furnished a finely-cultivated *Chysibactescens*. It was mentioned that its stiff, fleshy, white and yellow flowers answered well for the decoration of ladies' hair. A large silver medal was awarded.

ZOOLOGICAL.—April 12.—J. Gould, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair.—Mr. Cuming communicated a paper by Dr. Pfeiffer, 'On Eighteen New Species of Land Shells, from his own collection and that of Mr. Denison.' The shells were referred to the genera *Anostoma*, *Helix*, *Vitrina*, *Succinea*, and *Helicina*.—Mr. Gould exhibited and described four new species of humming-birds. Three of them from the eastern slope of the Andes, remarkable alike for their size and their extraordinary beauty. They were collected by Mr. Warzewick. The first species was a large forked-tailed bird, nearly six inches in length, with a magnificently coloured crown, the forehead being green succeeded by rich orange, and terminating posteriorly in rich blue, all of a highly metallic lustre; the throat, neck and chest green, with a small gorget of purple in the centre of the former; the posterior part of the body and tail cinnamon red. To this fine species he gave the name of *Helianthea Iris*. The second species is nearly equal to the former in size, with the crown of the head rich metallic green, while the throat (which is destitute of the blue gorget) and the back of the neck are also green, but less lustrous than the crown; the body and tail are also cinnamon red, as in the preceding, but not so deep. To this bird the name of *Helianthea Aurora* was assigned. The third is also of large size for a humming-bird, being nearly five inches in length, with the whole of the throat and upper part of the chest of the most beautiful violet, a spot on the forehead brilliant verditer green; the neck, back, and abdomen green, and the tail, which is considerably forked, black. To this species, which is somewhat allied to *Helianthea Parzudaki*, he gave the name of *H. viola*. For a fourth species, nearly allied to *Trochilus Francie*, he proposed the specific appellation of *Trochilus* (—?) *Cyanocollis*. It has the entire under-surface snow white, and the crown of the head and the sides of the neck blue. He next described a small species lately received from M. Linden, of Brussels, with a grey throat passing into rufous on the abdomen, and presenting generally a very sombre appearance, except on the crown where a peach-blossom line appears, suggesting the appellation of *Trochilus floriceps*. It was collected on the Sierra Nevada of Santa Martha, at an elevation of 5,000 feet.—The Secretary read a paper by Mr. Broderip, containing a notice of an original painting, including a figure of the Dodo, in the collection of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland at Syon House. The size of the picture, which is in the finest preservation, is 32 inches by 19 inches. It appears to have been the joint production of De Heem and Jean Goeimare: the landscape and animals were painted by Goeimare and the shells by De Heem. In this picture, which seems to have been intended as a record of varieties, the foreground represents a sea-shore from which the tide has retired, leaving empty shells of the following genera: *Nautilus*, *Pteroceras*, *Strombus*, *Triton*, *Pyrula*, *Cyprea*, *Comus*, *Mitra*, *Tarbo*, *Nerita*, *Mytilus*, *Ostrea*, &c. Behind, on elevated ground, are two ostriches, and below to the right of the spectator, the Dodo is represented as in the act of picking up something from the strand. The head and body of the bird, covering an area as large as the palm of a man's hand, are seen; but the legs are hidden. The painter of the Dodo in a picture belonging to Mr. Broderip has given the only complete foreshortened back view of the bird known to him. In the Duke's picture the head and body are represented to the spectator on a larger scale, and Mr. Broderip has nowhere seen the hood or ridge at the base of the bill, from which the bird obtained the name of *Cygnus cucullatus*, so clearly represented. Near the Dodo are

a Smew and other aquatic birds,—and further off Hoopoes and Terns. Both the Duke of Northumberland's picture and that by Roland Savery, which belongs to Mr. Broderip, were exhibited to the meeting.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—April 4.—E. Newman, Esq., President, in the chair.—T. H. Langcake and F. Bates, Esqs. were elected Subscribers.—T. J. Stevens, Esq., of Bogota, presented four coleopterous larvae, to two of which was attached a *Sphaeria*, growing from the head, very much resembling the well-known species on a lepidopterous larva from New Zealand. The larvae are said to be common in rotten wood, but are not often found with their parasite attached.—Mr. Desvignes exhibited a specimen of the rare *Cherocampa Celerio*, taken in Yorkshire; and a new British bee, *Anthidium maculatum*, taken by Mr. Buxton in Scotland.—Mr. Bond exhibited a *Steropus madidus*, with a filaria, about six inches long, attached to the abdomen; and another filaria, fifteen inches in length, obtained from a specimen of the same species of beetle.—Mr. Douglas exhibited some young larvae of a *Solenobia*, produced from females without male intercourse. From many larvae found last July, only apterous females had been developed, and yet they were the parents of the larvae now exhibited.—Mr. F. Smith exhibited some *Bruchi*, reared from seeds, *Sophora myrtillifolia*, brought from the Cape of Good Hope, and a number of a *Chalcis* parasitic on this beetle.—Mr. Andrew Wilson communicated a recommendation of chloroform as a means of disabling large Lepidoptera before pinning or killing them.—Read, 'Some Practical Notes on obtaining many Species of Lepidoptera, by digging up the Pupae,' by the Rev. Joseph Greene.—Read, also, a paper 'On the Synonymy of the British Species of the genera *Hydrochus* and *Ochrhebius*,' by Mr. Waterhouse; from which it appeared that the greater part of the names given or adopted by the late Mr. J. F. Stephens would stand, although others had been substituted for them on the Continent; and it was believed that a critical investigation of other genera would equally show that Mr. Stephens's reputation had been unjustly aspersed both here and abroad.—Read, a memoir 'On New Coleoptera from China and Ceylon,' accompanied by figures of the principal Species,' by Mr. Westwood.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—April 12.—J. M. Rendel, Esq., President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'On the Concussion of Pump Valves,' by Mr. W. G. Armstrong.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** Statistical, 8.—'On Railway Accidents,' by Mr. Nelson.
- Chemical, 8.
- British Architects, 8.
- Royal Institution, 4.—'On Organic Chemistry,' by Dr. Hofmann.
- Tues.** Horticultural, 3.
- Syro-Egyptian, 7.—Anniversary.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Description of the Liverpool Corporation Waterworks,' by Mr. Duncanson.
- Linnean, 8.
- Royal Institution, 2.—'On Animal Physiology,' by Mr. Jones.
- Wed.** Geological, 8.—'On the Physical Structure and Succession of the Lower Palaeozoic Rocks, of North Wales and part of Shropshire,' by Prof. Ramsay.—'On the Silurian Rocks of Kirkcubright Bay,' by Mr. Harkness.—'On the Carradoc Sandstone, at Great Bur, in South Staffordshire,' by Mr. Jukes.
- Society of Arts, 8.
- Royal Institution, 4.—'On Organic Chemistry,' by Dr. Hofmann.
- Thurs.** Royal, 8.
- Royal Institution, 3.—'On Technological Chemistry,' by Dr. Frankland.
- Fri.** Philosophical, 8.
- Royal Institution, 8.—'On the Past and Present Condition of the Insane, and Characters of Insanity,' by Dr. Conolly.
- Sat.** Society of Antiquaries, 2.—Anniversary.
- Royal Institution, 3.—'On Static Electricity,' by Prof. Faraday.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING.

In the letter which you did me the favour to publish in your last number, I perceive that I have omitted a point of considerable importance; which I therefore now beg leave to mention. When I said, that the daguerreotype plates engraved by the French process had been found to wear out after furnishing only a small number of impressions, I forgot to add, that my method will in all probability be found to be entirely exempt from this inconvenience, owing to the great difference of the

materials I work with. For I do not make use of soft plates of silver or silvered copper, as in the daguerreotype, but my etchings are executed on steel plates,—consequently, there can be no doubt of their durability, and of their yielding any number of impressions that may be wanted. This essential point is therefore secured; and it only remains to endeavour to improve, as far as possible, the execution of the etchings themselves.

I am, &c. H. F. TALBOT.
Lacock Abbey, April 11.

FINE ARTS

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Galleries of Europe.—Italy, Second Edition enlarged.—Germany, Second Edit., &c.—Spain, with Notices of the Principal Spanish Painters, Second Edit., &c.—England, Belgium, Holland, and Russia, Second Edit., &c.—[Les Musées d'Europe, &c.] By Louis Viardot.

THESE four volumes may be recommended as a comprehensive and agreeable traveller's manual, with a caution. So far as they go, they are correct,—but they are less complete in some departments than they should be.—We have used the Italian and German volumes in former years with profit and pleasure.—From the mellow tone of enjoyment which pervades that portion of the manuals devoted to Spain, we should imagine it to be the best and most carefully executed part of the work. Such predilections will be inevitable to connoisseurship so long as humanity is humanity. There are golden periods of study—propitious hours and favourable circumstances under which the mind and the sympathies are awakened—that leave a bias and a charm on the most evenly balanced and the justest observers. Thus, one amateur shall make ancient Italy his starting-point for comparison and criticism of pictures,—while another has Albert Dürer in the central place of his heart—and a third will be for ever reverting to the types, colours, and special alphabet of expression exhibited by the peculiar group of Spanish painters.—The least satisfactory of the above-named volumes is the fourth. We do not quarrel with M. Viardot's sympathies as regards England for being below zero. That is the humour of the French. They do not take the pains to understand causes and effects or to ascertain facts,—but they judge none the less despotically for that reason. We have nothing to say in defence of the *National Gallery* as a building,—but we maintain, that a manual like this should have adverted at least to the *Vernon Collection* of pictures. There are other *Royal Collections* besides that at Hampton Court,—and if the Grosvenor and the Stafford galleries were worthy of mention, the Bridgewater pictures also should have been visited.—As a guide to the foreigner, too, M. Viardot would have done judiciously to indicate that though England has no national picture galleries like those of other countries, there are treasures of Art in our country houses which make almost every shire richly worth visiting by the artistic tourist. It is not here, as it is in M. Viardot's own country, where the capital and one or two royal palaces comprise the “be-all and the end-all” of Art.—As regards Holland, again, M. Viardot owns that his manual is but a second-hand authority. Had he visited that very interesting country in person, he must have made place for collections in every way so remarkable as the Steengracht Gallery at the Hague, and the Six and the Van der Hoop Collections at Amsterdam,—the latter containing in one of its small rooms a positive “*Tribune*” of the master-pieces of Low-Country Art.—By way of compensation, however, the section devoted to Russia is singularly readable and lively. M. Viardot, though in some things narrow-minded, shows in other respects the catholicity of a real connoisseur. Among haunts of artistic study, as well as of devotional resort, he numbers our Westminster Abbey and the Kremlin of Moscow. We remember in the pages of no former tourist so vivid a description of the latter strange and picturesque building as the one which closes these manuals.

Portrait of Mr. Thackeray. Drawn by Samuel Laurence, Engraved by Francis Holl.

THOSE to whom the lineaments of the novelist are

familiar will at once recognize him here under his best aspect. It is a most truthful likeness,—an embodiment of character as well as of feature.

Amongst the educational works on Art which continue to multiply, are several that demand a passing word. Mr. C. H. Weigall's *Manual of the First Principles of Drawing* is a neatly got up and well-written elementary treatise, chiefly devoted to the illustration of perspective. The examples are well chosen, the diagrams intelligible, and the finished subjects neatly engraved on wood.—A novel mode of instruction, of German origin we imagine, is offered to beginners by some publications which have recently been issued by Mr. D. Cahn, of Wilson Street, Finsbury Square. It consists in a series of drawings, in white outline, on a black ground, which are intended to serve as models (“*Vorlagen zu Schiefertafeln*”) to be copied on slates or the black board. The examples, which consist of houses, animals, figures, fruit, foliage, &c. are clearly drawn; and freedom of hand appears to us to be one of the necessary consequences of this description of study.—Parts IV. and V. of Hannah Bolton's useful work, *The First Drawing-Book*, have appeared.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—A pleasant entertainment, after the fashion of Mr. Albert Smith, has been produced at the Marionette Theatre,—the *dramatis personæ* being represented by Mr. Harry Lee Carter, who, in a very lively and agreeable manner, acts as *cicerone* to the curious who seek to know what is going on in “*The Two Lands of Gold*”—California and Australia. The recreation afforded by Mr. Carter is pictorial, descriptive, and musical. The scenery, which is dioramic, and very well painted by Mr. C. S. James, is taken from sketches made expressly for the purpose, on the spot, by Mr. G. Catlin and Mr. W. Kelly. The monologue is the joint composition of Mr. Carter and Mr. Shirley Brookes, and contains many appropriate hits and smart passages on subjects of the day,—including, of course, gold digging and emigration; and the musical part of the entertainment has been composed by Mr. H. Russell,—good effect being given to it by Mr. Carter, who acknowledges the authorship of the words.—The dioramic views begin in the first part, at the Liverpool Docks,—take us across the Atlantic to New York,—and lead us over the Prairies and the Rocky Mountains to San Francisco. In the second part, the journey is round the Cape to Melbourne. But besides these pictures, the stage itself is a very pretty one,—being fitted up to represent the interior of a gold digger's tent, with its appropriate implements and ornaments. Mr. Carter's dramatic and musical talents are equal to the task which he has undertaken of amusing an audience for a couple of hours; and as the subject on which he exercises them has full possession of the public mind, we doubt not that “*The Two Lands of Gold*” will become a source of popular attraction.

The Department of Practical Art have issued several specimens of flower-drawings, executed on stone in a very bold and graceful manner. Beauty of form is finely exemplified in these plates, which promise to be highly serviceable to the cause of Decorative Art. A brief description is appended to each drawing,—giving the scientific and common names of the flowers depicted, together with the seasons when they appear.

The season of picture sales is at hand,—and already the announcements are rich in interest for the amateur. On the last three days of next week will be sold at Messrs. Christie & Manson's a collection which many of our readers will do well to visit while it is yet held together, as illustrating in a peculiar manner a branch of Art which pre-eminently gives to England a school of her own. For many years of his life, the late Mr. Bernal—whose ruling passion was for colour—was engaged in the collection of water-colour drawings from all the eminent hands amongst us who have made the art famous,—and these he hoarded up with a jealous privacy which renders the opportunity of studying them now one not to be neglected. The collection contains, amongst others, the names of W. Hunt, J. Lewis, Barrett, Prout, Harding, Fielding, Gastineau, Frank Stone, D. Roberts, Landseer and

Stanfield,—and many of these are here, we are told, by their most vigorous and graceful productions. But the peculiarity which the hammer of the auctioneer is about to destroy is, that not only do these works in their collected state present a history of the art during the last five-and-twenty years,—but as many of the artists who made water-colour their vehicle then have since gone to oil, there is something like a history of individual styles which is both interesting and instructive.—The French papers announce that the Spanish collection belonging to the late King of the French, and the well-known Standish Collection, presented to the same monarch by our countryman, will both be sold in London during the coming month of May. We believe the sale will be on the 27th and 28th.

Correspondence from Rome speaks of the criticism and speculation excited in the artistic circles of that city by the completion of a marble statue of Venus by Mr. Gibson. Pushing to its extreme tendency exhibited by him some years ago, and on which we commented at the time,—the sculptor has covered the figure with a bright flesh tint, painted the eyes blue, and the hair yellow. The drapery has also received a border of colour. This is the sculptor who has charge of the National Peel Monument,—as the private gift of Lord John Russell,—and the country we suppose need not be greatly surprised if it should find itself, by and by, by the grace of the ex-Minister, in possession of a figure of the great statesman executed after the canon of Madame Tussaud.

The suddenly aroused Art impulse which not long since stirred the civic heart in that most magnificent and least munificent of corporations that sits by the classic Thames and claims to mark its swans—an impulse which the Muse of Mr. Bunning, the city architect, rose up to meet with a song of triumph and a great flutter of its wings—is about to bear fruit. Our readers will not have forgotten the air with which Gog and Magog were paraded with laurels on their brows in Mr. Bunning's memorable Report,—nor the great financial scheme by which he planned to grow the laurels for about nothing and seduce all the great sculptors into being the gardeners. Had that scheme succeeded, Mr. Bunning must ere now have been Chancellor of the Exchequer,—but financially it broke down. The Mansion House is to have its statues,—but the artists are not required to take the reversion of nothing as payment. Six sculptors have been at once commissioned to produce each an ideal figure from one of the English poets,—and are to be paid 700*l.* severally in the immediate and substantial manner usual with other Art commissions.—Mr. Baily has gone to Milton's “*May Morning*” for his sketch of “*The Bright Morning Star*,”—Mr. Macdowell has summoned “*Leah*” into life from Moore's “*Loves of the Angels*,”—Mr. Foley has sought the Grotto of Egeria, to take a sitting of its Goddess,—Mr. Lough has, we believe, borrowed a subject from “*Comus*,”—Mr. Marshall renders, we are informed, *Griselda*,—and Mr. Thrupp, who has the Sixth commission, has not yet supplied his sketch.—Our readers will see, that the terms are not yet very magnificent,—but the City liberality in this direction is in its infancy, and has to grow. Seriously, we are glad to see the sculptor introduced into the City,—and think he was right not to “stand” too much “upon the order of his going, but go at once.” Where he sits, it is probable that his brother artists may be invited to follow. At a time, too, when in higher quarters it has been thought necessary or becoming to clip down Sculpture commissions by 200*l.* each, as a small measure of recovery upon the extravagant outlay in other matters to which they are related,—the justification of example may be pleaded for that economy which looks from six niches on to the very Feast of Turtles.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL UNION.—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, PATRON.—TUESDAY, April 19th. Willis's Rooms.—Quartet, B flat, No. 3, Mozart—Trio, C minor, Piano-forte, &c., Beethoven—Quartet in D, Mendelssohn. Executants: Vieuxtemps, Goffin, Hill and Patti; Pianiste, Mollé, Claus, who will also play *Solo*.—Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had of Cramer & Co., Regent Street. Doors open at Three. J. ELLIS, Director.

ROYAL the patron of the Franco performance of the EVENING. Mademoiselle Blin Dol, Swedish, nearly 700. Tickets, 5. Reserved H. Musical Society. Sings their AN Rooms, 5 o'clock, and Mod Ferrari. Mr. W. J. Giulio H. Quadrato each, to the 6d. Bertos S.

New “*Requiem*” a Requiem matter cacies tions grave, hymn—still the sep different mortal voured the op the ter too many mode of and “*D*” when themes incident there felt M. tremen a subj There above dous I. has fo lone, v the na in its tern f immut most of proved form a inspir and bl quarte in “*The* list of from Gounc admis the in sidered that the Sec will n every the fir It is concep skilful vigor few o noted. arrang nection “*Requ*” by a includ and third “*Qua*” “*Sanc*” majest fourth and th praye.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS, Exeter Hall.—Under the patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the "MUSICALS" will be performed, in aid of the Funds of this Institution, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 22.—Conductor, Mr. Costa. Principal Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Williams, and Miss Doherty. Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lockyer, Mr. Weiss, Herr Steddie, and Herr Fornes. The Band and Chorus will comprise nearly 70 performers (assisted by the Sacred Harmonic Society)—Tickets, 5s. 2s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each, may be had at the Office of the Sacred Harmonic Society, No. 6, Exeter Hall; and of the principal Music-sellers.—JOHN A. IRELAND, Secretary, 62, Newman Street, Oxford Street.

SIGNOR and MADAME FERRARI beg to announce that their ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at the Hanover Square Rooms, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 3, to commence at 8 o'clock. Vocalists: Miss Esposito, Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam, and Madame Ferrari; Messrs. Benson, W. Mansford, and Signor Ferrari. Instrumentalists: Piano, Mr. W. Stenale Bennett, Mr. W. Dorelli, Miss Cole, and Herr Paner; Concertina, Signor Giulio Regondi; Violin, Mr. Watson; Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Conductors: Messrs. Frank Mori and W. Dorelli.—Tickets, 7s. 5s. 2s. 6d., to be had only at Signor Ferrari's residence, 62, Upper Norton Street, Portland Place.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. — *Cherubini's 'Requiem.'*—The different conceptions with which a Requiem may be written, would furnish fair matter for a lecture to any one treating the delicacies of poetry in music. In Mozart's, some portions are scientific, some sentimental, all are grave, not all spiritual. His is not the deprecatory hymn of the earthly mourners in all its purity—still less, the voice of the angelic watchers by the sepulchre, to whom mortal woe and woe seem different from what they appear to the eyes of mortal hope and despair. M. Berlioz has endeavoured to treat the rite scenically—to represent the opening of the gates of Death, and to figure the terrors of Doom. There would be something too matter-of-fact, and thus objectionable, in such a mode of dealing with such verses as 'Tuba mirum,' and 'Dies ire,'—were, even, Art not lame and weak when she measures herself face to face against themes so awful, and pretends to record their incidents as in a mirror or by an echo. Who is there that, even in the Sistine Chapel, has not felt Michelangelo's 'Last Judgment' to be the tremendous and terrible struggle of a giant with a subject infinitely too gigantic for his grasp? There is a funeral music greater than either of the above to be achieved,—and Handel, in his stupendous Dead Marches, and in his 'Funeral Anthem,' has foreshown us what may be done as regards tone, without any mechanical retrospect towards the naked ancient solemnities of Ecclesiastical Art in its infancy.—Again, that there is no set pattern for faith, feeling, and emotion—no final and immutable form of "decking the bier"—the two most celebrated of modern German composers have proved to us by specimens as widely differing in form as their respective genius, but both of high inspiration:—Mendelssohn, by his chorus 'O happy and blest are they,' in 'St. Paul,'—Spohr, by his quartet with chorus 'Blest are the departed,' in 'The Last Judgment.'—We could lengthen the list of examples—including the 'Quando corpus,' from Rossini's 'Stabat,' and the 'Libera me,' of Gounod—in proof of the varieties of treatment admissible; but enough has been said to indicate the interest of the subject when separately considered,—and as becoming preface to our assertion, that the performance of Cherubini's 'Requiem' at the Second Concert of the New Philharmonic Society will mark Wednesday evening as an epoch with every lover of music who then heard that work for the first time.

It is difficult to do justice to a work so noble in conception, so original in style, so consummately skilful in construction, so rich in detail, and so vigorous in effect, within narrow limits. Only a few of its leading characteristics can here be noted.—Cherubini's 'Requiem' may be said to be arranged in four grand divisions, with two connecting movements.—The first consists of the 'Requiem' and 'Kyrie.'—The second, introduced by a short *Graduale*, is the 'Dies ire,' which includes that hymn entire, coming to a grand and deliberate close on the 'Lacrymosa.'—The third comprises the 'Domine Jesu,' the *fugue* 'Quam olim,' and the 'Hostias.'—Then, come the 'Sanctus,' 'Benedictus,' and 'Agnus,' briefly but majestically treated in one movement,—and the fourth and last division is made up of the 'Pie Jesu' and the 'Agnus.' In these, the resignation and prayer of the commencing portion of the burial

service, which had been awhile exchanged for vehement deprecation of judgment and enthusiastic contemplation of promised mercy, again claim their place, and bring the rite to a close of the deepest impressiveness.—The Mass is, throughout, written for full chorus, but never becomes heavy, or lacrymose, or dry. From the first bars of its 'Introitus,' to its final 'Dona eis requiem,' there is not a weak or secular phrase,—not a chord, a progression, or an orchestral effect such as point out a composer by his manner rather than by his mind.—The treatment of the voices is masterly in the solemnity and variety of melody introduced. Nothing figurative has place here, as in the 'Requiem' of Mozart,—yet how angelically sweet and genial are such phrases as 'te decet hymnus' in the 'Introitus,' the 'Salva me,' in the 'Dies ire,' the movement 'Hostias,' felicitously intervening betwixt the *alla capella fugue*, 'Quam olim' and its repetition—how touching is the 'Pie Jesu'!—Then, for contrivance and science in vocal writing, may be cited the happy distribution of the harmonies which gives such force to the explosions of sound in the 'Dies ire,' especially from the words 'Inter oves' to the point where the movement passes into the 'Lacrymosa,' with its original effect of sustained notes—each one expressed with a *sforzando*.—Let us notice, too, as an instance of resource, the vigour with which the central portion of the 'Dies ire' is carried on by a free recitation (as it were) of separate verses by separate voices,—thus relieving the movement of heaviness, and enabling the composer to produce a doubly vigorous effect when he again brought all his forces to bear on the text. Worthy of study, again, is that portion of the *fugue* 'Quam olim' in which the violins commence their brilliant figure of accompaniment, while the voices maintain their place by being grouped in massive, large, and simple phrases, thus aiding the climax as principals, not as coadjutors suffering under partial self-effacement. The 'Agnus,' too,—from the introduction of the word 'sempiternam' to the long-drawn close in which the same pedal c is passed from voice to voice with a persistence which becomes sublime in the sadness of its monotony, is in the highest style of Art.

The expression and science displayed in the vocal part of this magnificent musical monument are aided, enhanced, and balanced by the instrumentation. To this, however, there is little need to call the attention of English connoisseurs,—since they already know Cherubini by his Overtures to be next in orchestral might to Beethoven. The sound of his full orchestra is especially gorgeous, because of the remarkable substance of its middle portion. His variety in the use of his instruments in less ambitious combinations, is exhaustless,—never forced,—never fantastic.—This 'Requiem,' in brief, places its composer among the giants, the prophets, the poets of Art.—There are no obsequies for which it is not lofty enough in strain and grand enough in scale; there is no rendering of it which could utterly deprive it of impressiveness or beauty. It should, and may, take a higher place in the repertory of our Choral Societies than the 'Requiem' of Mozart, and become as popular when it is as well known. Meanwhile, the New Philharmonic Society is to be warmly thanked for bringing it forward. Such a work is heard (let us remind the reader) to severe disadvantage at a secular concert,—but that the large audience of Exeter Hall were interested, held fast, and astonished by a new pleasure, the respectful silence of attention during its performance was a sufficient proof.

The performance was meritoriously steady,—not as refined as it might have been. An amateur chorus might, possibly, feel the import of the music more deeply than a professional one can be expected to do. Then, Herr Lindpaintner seemed to us to take most of the movements at too rapid a tempo,—by which some solemnity was lost, and no brilliancy was gained. The disproportion betwixt the wind and the stringed instruments in the New Philharmonic band caused many essential passages and contrasts entirely to escape the ear. But, good-will had not been wanting on the occasion;—and the result was on the whole good.

After the above sketch, which is, inevitably, something of the longest, we shall be excused for only saying further that Herr Lindpaintner's overture to 'Faust'—Mendelssohn's 'Lorelei finale' (with Miss L. Pyne for solo)—and Beethoven's Piano-forte Concerto in E flat (performed by M. Bilet)—were among the other pieces given at this second concert.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—'L'Elisir d'Amore' was played on Tuesday,—with Signor Lucchesi as Nemorino, and for Belcore Signor Tagliafico:—the other characters as last season.—Great interest was on Thursday night attached to the revival of 'Guglielmo Tell' (an opera which has not hitherto had a fair chance in England) by the appearance of Signor Tamberlik in the principal tenor part. Enough to state for this week, that the performance as a whole was a very fine one, and that the new Arnoldo was the best that has been heard in this country.—M. Duprez always excepted.

QUARTETT ASSOCIATION.—This Society met for the first time this season on Thursday,—and besides Mozart's Quartett in D major (No. 7), played to perfection, and Mendelssohn's in E minor, kept faith in the matter of producing novelties by bringing forward a very agreeable stringed Quartett in C, by Hummel, his thirtieth work. This is so elegant and bright, so ingeniously constructed and well balanced, as to make its disinterment a benefit to players and hearers. Those who want a thoroughly presentable novelty belonging to the school of Mozart, without any extraordinary flights of poetry or romance,—without any strainings after profundity or fantastic originality,—have cause to be obliged to M. Sainton and his compere for adding to their list of pleasant possessions.

The performance of Beethoven's grand *Solo Sonata*, Op. 106, by Miss Arabella Goddard, was an experiment signally illustrating the advance made in faith and patience by the English concert-goer. Not merely are the difficulties of the work great as regards its remarkable length—the extreme gravity of certain portions and the extreme complexity of others,—they also include several examples of want of clearness and crudity, and more than one passage which the player's eye may bring before his own mind, but which no living fingers can fully present to the hearer.—On this magnificent, poetical, yet incomplete and over-wrought *Sonata* a library of critical remark could be written. Less, however, must suffice the reader; and in its place a few words of high praise must be given to Miss Goddard—who performed it (the first three movements from memory) with a force, precision, calmness of tempo and thorough intelligence worthy of the utmost honour. Such a *tour de force* from a Lady pianist of any country, of any age, we hardly can recall; and it is one which implies the existence of too much sound musical attainment not to merit record, not merely because it is satisfactory for the present, but because it is promising for the future.

ORCHESTRAL UNION.—Since this new Society of concert-givers appears to appeal to the public on the score of neat execution rather than of novelty, it will suffice us, in notice of its inaugural meeting, held this day week, to declare that the spirit and discipline shown by the band are highly creditable to their conductor, Mr. Mellon. This was evinced not only in their execution of the Overtures and Symphonies chosen for the occasion, but also in their accompaniment of Spohr's Violin Concerto (No. 11), which was extremely well played by Mr. Cooper. If the members of this new Society, in short, be wise and agree, it may provide for frequenters and givers of musical performances that which we hoped Mr. Willy's concert band would furnish.—The vocalists were, Mr. and Mrs. Weiss.

ADELPHI.—A new farce, of more than ordinary merit, by Mr. M. Morton, was produced on Saturday. It is entitled 'A Desperate Game.' The scene is again laid at Tunbridge Wells; but the action is of the most uncommon, if not the

most improbable kind. To its extravagance, however, the audience are indebted for the fun. They are also somewhat prepared for the nature of the plot by the title. The desperate lover is a *Captain Ratcliffe* (Mr. Leigh Murray); and his exploits in this drama remind us of the Ratcliffe Highway robberies of thirty years ago,—for, the part of a housebreaker with formidable whiskers is that which by the impulse of an irresistible passion he is induced to play. The object of his venture is a *Widow Somerton* (Miss Woolgar), who has just received 15,000*l.* as her fortune. This we are to believe she has confided to no safer keeping than that of a writing-desk. She is affianced to a selfish and cowardly cousin, *Mr. Peter Porthwaite* (Mr. Keeley). To rid the lady of her suitor, it is necessary to deprive her of her fortune. While Mrs. Somerton is at a ball, Ratcliffe, disguised as we have described him, enters the house,—and meeting there with Porthwaite, is compelled to lock him up in a small room while he makes a “desperate” attempt upon the writing-desk. Before he can succeed, the lady herself returns (it is about five o’clock in the morning), and encounters the supposed robber,—who threatens her with a pair of pistols, and finally obtains from her the money,—leaving what professes to be a “receipt” for the sum “borrowed,” but which proves to be a copy of love-letters. Porthwaite, from his retreat, “bechilled almost to jelly with the act of fear,” witnesses the whole transaction, without being disposed to render any help even if he could;—but on the departure of the hero, he comes forth valiantly enough, and proposes to fetch his friend Captain Ratcliffe, who, he has learned, is just made head of the county police. Ratcliffe accordingly re-enters, minus his whiskers and other disguises, in his new capacity, and proceeds to take evidence; when Porthwaite gives an exaggerated account of the dangers experienced and the extraordinary courage manifested by himself on the occasion. Ratcliffe, of course, encourages no hope of the recovery of the money;—and Porthwaite, reflecting on the dowdier position of the widow, determines on relinquishing her hand. This he does by letter; when Ratcliffe takes advantage of the opportunity, and pleads his former acquaintance with Mrs. Somerton, during a Continental tour,—and which she is delighted to renew. He then confesses to her the whole stratagem. She is willing to believe that the desperate nature of the game which he has played is a proof of the earnestness of his passion,—and thus his object is attained.—The farce, notwithstanding the monstrous improbability of its incidents, was eminently successful. This was partly owing to the force of the acting. Miss Woolgar in the scene of terror was remarkably fine; while Keeley, in his braggart vein, was truly the Falstaff of farce. Mr. Murray played throughout with great tact,—and his transition from one character to the other was judiciously managed.

DRURY LANE.—On Monday, the play of ‘Civilization’ was transferred to these boards:—the hero being effectively played by Mr. Davenport.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—We have received a note purporting to come from Mr. Scott, the auctioneer, and stating that:—“The properties, scenery, fixtures, and dresses of *Her Majesty’s Theatre* were bought by Mr. Charles Lee, of 20, Golden Square, and not by Lord Ward.”

For the following note we are indebted to a Correspondent more than ordinarily conversant with his subject:—

“The *Concertos* of Sebastian Bach mentioned in the Musical and Dramatic Gossip of the *Athenæum* of the 9th, have been published for some weeks past. There seems to be some confusion in the description given by M. Fétis,—which, with your permission, I will set right. The set bears the title of *Six Concertos, composés par J. S. Bach; publiés pour la première fois d’après les Manuscrits Originaux*. Par S. W. Dehn. Leipzig, Peters; London, Ewer.—No. 1. is for violin piccolo, three oboes, and two corni di caccia, with a Quintett accompaniment. Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, are exactly as you have given them,—and No. 6. is for two *viola da braccio* (written in alto clef), two *viola da gamba* (in tenor clef), violoncello, and bass. The violin *Concerto*, which M. Fétis describes as No. 1. of this set, is a separate work in a minor. In addition to these publications, Herr

Dehn is editing, in conjunction with Herr Roitzsch, the edition of the *Œuvres Complètes* of J. S. Bach, which is published by the house of Peters, and which has now reached the eighteenth *livraison*. Of these *livraisons*, Nos. 16. and 17. are interesting variations of two of the *Concertos* first mentioned. No. 16. is the same as No. 4. of the Six, but lowered in key from *c* to *b*—and the score composed of harpsichord, two flutes, two violins, viola, and *continuo*, instead of violin and two flutes, with a Quintett stringed accompaniment. No. 17, again, is founded on the violin *Concerto* in a minor, the *basso continuo* being strictly identical in the two; but the solo instrument being the harpsichord, with a Quartett accompaniment. Herr Dehn has also very lately published an orchestral work of Bach’s, from a manuscript in the Royal Library in Berlin, consisting of an *Overture* and *suite* of dance tunes, in *c* major, for two violins, viola, two oboes, bassoon, violoncello, and bass.—Before I close, some of your readers may be glad to know that a *Concerto* by Bach for harpsichord, flute, and violin *concertanti*, with a Quartett accompaniment, in a minor, has been published in a very neat and convenient form by Schott; and that a *Concerto* for the harpsichord, with a Quartett accompaniment, in *b* minor, is published by Kistner & Co., of Leipzig.

An announcement in one of the daily journals, that Mr. Horsley, after fifty-three years of public service at the organ of the Female Orphan Asylum, Lambeth, has given up his instrument to younger players, is not to be passed over. The term of unbroken connexion is so long as to warrant its record; but beyond this, the retirement (if retirement this be) of one of the worthiest members of the English profession, and one of the most gifted and graceful composers of English music, claims a word of cordial and respectful farewell.

The sale of the late Earl of Falmouth’s library, which is to take place within the month, is an event to be looked for with interest by those who care for chamber music. Originally a sufficient one, it was enlarged on the death of the late Mr. Alsager by that gentleman’s entire collection, which is known to have been extensive and valuable.

Among the musical arrivals of the week are those of Signor Marchesi and Madame Marchesi Grammann. We are told, again, that Herr Henselt (now the most famous pianist living who is as yet strange to the English public) may come to London for this season.

Having called attention to the Lower Rhenish Musical Festival, which is to be held, as usual, at Whitsuntide, we must state, that in the amended programme just put forth in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, an Overture by Dr. Schumann and Handel’s ‘Samson’ are substituted for the ‘Passions Musik’ of Sebastian Bach. The meeting is hereby deprived of the special interest which it possessed for English amateurs. The *Gazette Musicale* announces the engagement for “this celebrity” of Madame Viardot; whose singing in ‘Samson’ at Birmingham will not be soon forgotten.—A friend suggests, that the name *von Perfall*, queried in last week’s *Athenæum* as belonging to a Baron whose opera is to be given at Munich, may be a misprint for *von Poissl*,—a nobleman of that name having during many years been superintendent of the great theatre in the capital of Bavaria.

It must be noted, that the *Sixth Concert* of the *Société Sainte Cécile* at Paris included in its programme M. Gounod’s choruses to ‘Ulysse.’ We should ere long be hearing of the completion of M. Gounod’s second opera.—An opera in two acts, by M. Duprez (to be sung by Mlle. Duprez), and an opera in three acts, by M. Halévy (to be sung by Mlles. Miolan and Wertheimer), are said to be in preparation for the *Opéra Comique* of Paris.

Among the dramatic rumours of the day, is the mention of a new play, entitled ‘The Castilian,’ by Sir T. N. Talfourd;—which, like the same author’s ‘Ion,’ is possibly in private circulation before it is produced publicly.—It is also said, that an adaptation in verse of ‘La Dame aux Camélias,’ by Mr. Wilkins, destined for Drury Lane, has been stopped on the threshold of the theatre by a *veto* from the Lord Chamberlain.

The farewell benefit of M. Samson, the admirable actor of the *Théâtre Français*, is in solemn preparation. Among other artists who are to appear on the occasion is, Madame Arnould-Plessy. By the terms of the paragraph in the *Journal des Débats* announcing this, it would appear as if the rumour of her return from St. Petersburg to the Rue Richelieu had been a false report.—An Imperial

ukase (the edicts of Napoleon the Second being well nigh as imperious as those of Paul of Russia) in Paris, by ordaining that all theatrical performances shall commence at half-past seven o’clock. When will any such measure be thought of by common prudence for the accommodation of Londoners who keep hours generically an hour later than their French neighbours?

MISCELLANEA

The Literary Fund.—The question as to the cost in the management of this Fund you have put in many ways,—and the result is startling beyond anticipation. Yet the true way is, after all, only to be collected from the facts adduced, and the result is still more astounding. The idea of expense in distributing—in drawing drafts for relief—is absurd,—nor can there, as you have said, be any expense in receiving dividends. All legitimate expenses, therefore, are for collecting the donations and subscriptions. Now, including all donations and subscriptions, even of the officers of the Society, they amounted only

In seven years, to.....	£6,703 1 0.
And the cost of collecting to the Fund was	3,897 7 7
To the Diners and the Stewards, about	1,500 0 0
	5,397 7 7

—So that, for aiding the benevolent Registrars, and benevolent Treasurers, and benevolent Committee of this benevolent Fund to collect 6,703*l.* 1*s.*, the cost to the benevolent public has been 5,397*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*! Yours, &c. D.

Stereotype Moulds.—I observe in your column of Miscellaneous for March 26, a paragraph descriptive of a “New Process of making Stereotype Moulds.” It is there stated, that at a late meeting of the Scottish Society of Arts, Dr. Daniel Wilson “described and exhibited the new process introduced by him to the notice of the Society.” I am afraid that this and the general phraseology of the report (however unintentionally) is liable to lead in several ways to misconception, at least on the part of the general reader. I mean as to the first inventor, the date of the invention, and also in some degree as to its results. Because it has to my knowledge done so, perhaps it may be of service to call attention to some facts which are known I think to most printers who regard attentively the improvements relating to an important branch of their art. The process of which the details and advantages are given is by no means new. Seven or eight years ago it was patented (in all substantial points) by a Mr. Kronheim, whose specification may be found reported in Newton’s Patent Journal. It is true that only lately the invention has been wrought out practically. From time to time the process (familiarily known as the papier maché one) was taken up, but from various causes with but indifferent success, except by one or two parties for special purposes. In Edinburgh I believe it has been brought to the greatest perfection, chiefly by a slight modification and careful preparation of the layers of paper, starch, &c. which form the mould. Despite the alleged and undoubted advantages of the paper over the gypsum process as to speed, cheapness and cleanliness, there are as yet three very serious drawbacks to its universal employment.

—1st. The beating of the paper matrix into the face of the types being necessarily done by severe use of a pretty hard brush, tends to destroy the types more quickly than by the stucco process. The latter requires only to be poured on in a thick fluid state, and then after slightly setting is rolled over by hand with a small felt-covered cylinder. When the matrix is withdrawn, the types are cleansed by water and a brush from any portions of the plaster adhering to their face. But the cast can now be drawn off so clearly that little of this is required.—2nd. When casts of small sized type, such as pearl or diamond, are required, they cannot be got so sharp or so deep as by the old method. The expansive property of gypsum is here of signal service, as well as the gain of pressure, when a plaster mould is submerged in a bath of fluid metal.—3rd. The comparatively low temperature at which the metal is poured in the matrix to avoid charring prevents it from cohering thoroughly. Thence the plates not being so solid can neither be so well and easily smoothed on the back, nor do they stand so many impressions. To this may be added, that while the plates require less picking than formerly, they are yet more troublesome to prepare at press. The beating does not appear generally to produce a matrix which will yield a plate with a surface so nearly a plane as that obtained by the old gypsum method. In copying woodcuts, &c. the paper mould is still more inferior to the plaster. As it stands, the invention is chiefly applicable to large or medium sized types.—I am, &c.

4, Nicolson-street, Edinburgh. JAMES HOGG, JUN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C. F. W.—A Constant Reader—H. C.—H. McC.—L. M.—G. W. A.—Ignoramus—W. R. K.—T. P.—H. D.—W. R. J.—received.

TUX COURT DE M.—The work was duly received.

REV. L. M.—The singularity of the fact to which you allude, as stated in our report of the meeting of the Entomological Society (*ante*, p. 356), was, of course, the cause of its being reported. The specimen of the scorpion in question had doubtless been imported alive in foreign timber, or more probably with foreign plants.

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30	1 3 1	1 5 1	1 6 6	1 8 4	1 10 1	2 10 5
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